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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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STRAY SHOTS

PASSING COMMENT ON EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Spanish King's Sudden Fall from Grace and the Lesson Thereof—Briand's Tying of the Knot—Bishop McFaul's Untimely Ravings—King Solomon's "Poverty."

"When the King left Madrid," so runs the special from Europe, "he looked careworn, and even in court circles the possibility of danger to the throne is admitted, unless the strongest measures are taken." From identical "news" sources and in identical "news" papers, only recently this identical King was reported "the idol of his people," and detailed accounts were given of the vast multitudes who gathered wherever he went to "bask in the sunshine of their young King's inimitably jovial smile." Of course, these multitudes, this basking, and this smile, in short, this popularity, was only newspaper made. Newspaper-made idols and the like are only subjects for stock exchange gambles and for political campaign trappings.

The Briand ministry starts with a declaration that it contemplates "ending the war between labor and capital by means of an alliance between the two." Which sounds very much like the millennial forecast of the lamb and the lion fraternizing.

Among the stories now coming out about the late Gen. Gallifet, the Butcher of the Commune, is one that while he was lying wounded in Mexico, his life was in danger through difficulty in obtaining ice. Hearing this the Empress, consort of Napoleon III, refused to take any of the ices passed at the royal dinners in Paris, and continued in this act of "abnegation" until Gallifet's danger was past. The Empress's act is of a piece with the Charity Balls and Society Circuses held nowadays, where at little expense and much pleasure to themselves, society idlers of both sexes give themselves a comfortable feeling of philanthropy with absolutely no results to the poor.

Was it mere accident, or was it deliberation that caused King Edward, in return for the courtesy of the American millionaires, Mrs. Leeds, to allow the King to view a costly pearl that she possessed, to allow his favorite dog to visit the lady and be patted by her for ten minutes? Whether accident or deliberation—America is not honored abroad for her millionaires of either sex.

In all likelihood the women who hooted the King of Spain as he was "seeing off" the troops for the Moorish war, never heard either of "suffragists" or of "suffragettes." All the same they put in good ticks for the cause of woman's emancipation—at least they furnished an object lesson. Although referred to by the despatches as a "mob," these women were as far above the "ladies," partly in whose behalf the war is conducted, as the stars are above the gutters. This "mob," hooting a King towards whom "ladies" were waving their handkerchiefs, proves once more that the "Woman Question" is not a sex, but a class question.

Judge William Jefferson Pollard received with much gratification the praises bestowed by the London International Congress on Alcoholism upon his method of reforming drunkards. "The world-wide application of the Pollard plan," the congress resolute, "would end the evil." The London despatches, describing the Pollard plan, must have suffered greatly in transmission. All that is stated about the "plan" is that it is a "pledge method."

Cardinal Gibbons, the professed follower of the lowly Nazarene who said "All they that take the sword shall perish by the sword," has accepted a life membership in the Albany militia, corps known as the Burgesses. It's possible that in the Cardinal's mind also the treasures on earth were moth and rust do corrupt have become more precious than the human lives he is supposed to guide?

Still another California A. F. of L.

man, once of the Socialist party, turns up in the San Francisco "Organized Labor," proving in terms, which, though not elegant, are true, that the S. P. and other things are fast ripening to the point when even the blindest will be able to see. This A. F. of L. man calls the S. P. the "Slush-ill party," he says of it that it is a "political offal," he lays down the undeniable fact that "the Socialist party is a scab party."—The earth do move.

It turns out that the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company never turned a wheel in the production of sugar, yet its stock and bondholders only spoke in millions. Tally one more for John Ruskin who with irreverent exactness placed the capitalist abreast of Jeheva in the capacity of "making something out of nothing."

According to the amended laws of the land—the amendment being moved by Senator Stone of Missouri, seconded by Police Magistrate Eugene Grannan of Baltimore, and unanimously carried by the two—a colored waiter can be called "you black dog" and struck on the mouth with impunity. To-morrow it will be "you Irish dog"; the next day "you Dutch dog"; and so on until rock bottom is reached and, to the slogan of "you workman dog!", any workman can be physically kicked and cuffed by the idle but ruling class.

The experience made by The People's correspondent Signarowitz with the Socialist party man who denied the charge of his party's having fused in St. Louis this year with Democrats and Republicans, and who refused to ascertain the truth by calling at The People's office where the documents are on exhibition, is no uncommon experience. Whereby much doth hang. It has well been said of the S. P. that it seeks to step into the shoes of the Democratic and Republican politicians, whose trick to keep their followers is to keep them in a state of superstition. The S. P. would not enlighten the dupes of the old parties, it merely seeks to exploit them itself.

The Moyer-Mahoney-O'Neill Western Federation of Miners convention's announcement that it is going "to fight the Guggenheim properties" is an announcement that reads in English, "How much will you give?"

An organization of which Andrew Carnegie, Cornelius N. Bliss and other such are members announces that it can "furnish right now to every one of the thousands of unemployed the names of more than one firm, located away from congested centers, where his work is needed." The sentence obviously broke off at this spot. The work of the workmen in question is needed, to raise the supply of labor in these localities, and lower wages.

Unfortunately for the "Socialist-Killer," Bishop McFaul, the gentleman's second explosion in behalf of what in his crusade against Socialism, it pleases him to call "divine religion," takes place on the same day that his colleague, Cardinal Andrieu of France, indulges in an anarchistic explosion of blood and thunder.

It would have been money, so to speak, in the pockets of Thaw's mother had she never written the book upon which she is so proud. She is trying to prove her son sane. She proves herself insane. No sane person would try to enlist sympathy for such a "spawn of wealth" as Thaw by claiming that it is the wealthy friends of Stanford White who are blocking his release from Matteawan; no sane person, if a friend of Thaw, would say of the fellow that he "is and was sane," seeing that he escaped death upon the plea of insanity. The elder Mrs. Thaw's book is the product of insanity. It will hardly argue in favor of the sanity of a son, whose sanity is questioned, that his own mother is herself as crazy as a March hare.

F. Broman, the Secretary of the Committee of Independent Tailors who are engaged in the laudable task of ending the scab practices of Gompers's lieutenant, J. B. Lennon, made just one little mistake in the construction of the otherwise first class steam-roller that he rolled over Mamie Hayes of Cleveland. One of the spikes in the above-named steam-roller is: "I suppose that for the Socialists [Mamie's Socialists, who are earning the name of Slush-ill-ists] to win out [in the Mamie A. F. of L.] they must sit with their arms folded and sing dark." That spike is not well ham-

"NATIONAL GAMES"

Not a paper like the New York "Sun," which enjoys deviltry for deviltry's sake; nor a paper like the "World" or the "American," which are purely yellow; nor yet a paper like the "Times," or "Tribune" which are dull tramps on a dull, beaten road;—it is none of these, but no less dignified and conscientious a capitalist paper than the "Evening Post" that quotes high tariff dignitaries in Washington as placidly saying: "It won't matter what kind of a tariff bill we pass. The people won't remember. Why, if there is a tight, close finish for the baseball championship, a lot of people will forget there ever was an extra session to revise the tariff."

The gladiatorial contests in the Roman circus were not gotten up simply to bribe the people with free shows. That was part of the purpose; it was, however, the

smaller part. The actual purpose was to turn the radiation of the public mind away from the vital conflicts of State into channels that absorbed the radiation with trifles. So, likewise, the tactics of the Spanish autocracy towards its American colonies. Intense partisan feeling was systematically engendered in favor of and against prominent "matadores." The people's pulse spent its heat in the trifling contests—and the tyrant's iron hand crept in unhampered, unobserved.

What difference is there between the mental poise of Roman and Spanish despotism on the one hand, and the mental poise of the High Tariff despots, who now proceed upon the principle that if there is a tight, close finish for the baseball championship there will be no thought left to dissect and find fault

with any tariff bill however oppressively meant? None.

From identical premises identical steps will flow. For the same reason that the Roman patriciate incited partisan activity in gladiatorial combats, for the identical reason that the Machiavels, who directed the tactics of the Spanish Crown, promoted popular rivalries centered in the bull-ring,—for that identical reason, and proceeding from the identical premises we may yet see—if we are not already seeing—"tight, close finishes for the baseball championship" systematically and artificially engineered.

Despotism needs a doped mass to flourish upon. "National Games" have proven themselves even better dope than liquor.

SPAIN'S PLIGHT

DUE TO FACT THAT PEOPLE REPU- DIATE CORRUPTION.

Inhabitants Widely Opposed to War That Is Waged for Mining Company Which Has No Just Title to Claims in Morocco—Spanish Workingmen Were Intentionally Murdered to Give Government Excuse to Interfere.

London, August 1.—It is impossible to give a reliable account of the situation in Spain at the present moment. One of the most important features of the case is the fact that a weak Government persists in using its power to conceal the truth from the Spanish people themselves and the outside world. There is no longer the slightest doubt that the popular rising is revolutionary in its character, and the indications are that the authorities for the present moment are holding it in check.

It would be a great mistake to interpret the revolt as a Carlist attempt or as anti-dynastic in any sense, although pretenders may seek to take advantage of the situation. The Spanish people have arisen spontaneously to condemn an unpopular war. It is easy to understand this feeling when the origin of the war is explained.

The cause of the fighting at Melilla is a piece of political corruption more disgraceful than the big timber exploitation with Corea which led to the Russo-Japanese war. There is on the outskirts of Melilla a group of mining claims of supposed richness. The country thereabouts is known as the Rif country, and it is inhabited by strong fanatical tribes who dispute the control of it with the legitimate Sultan of Morocco. The Rifis deeply resent foreign interference, and they are able to put 200,000 well armed fighting men in the field.

Four years ago a Spanish company, headed by Villanueva, former Spanish minister of agriculture, obtained a concession from the Moroccan pretender to work the mines. The court circle and some Jesuits became interested. The time came when it became necessary to get the Sultan to ratify the concession. Naturally he refused to recognize the act of a rebel. Thereupon the company set about to secure the intervention of the Spanish Government.

The Rifis had particularly resented the construction of a railroad from Melilla to the mines. Four Spanish workmen were murdered recently by tribesmen, and Villanueva, who resigned the presidency of the company a few months ago, states publicly that these murders were arranged by the mining company to furnish a pretext for intervention. The Spanish Government sent troops and hostilities began, with thus far disastrous results for the Spanish arms.

It is hardly surprising that Spanish public opinion denounces and refuses to support a war begun in such a fashion, in which no national interest is involved. Popular anger is directed against the Cabinet, especially the Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior; against the King because he is a personal friend of the principal capitalists involved, and against the

church because its leaders support the adventure. Public opinion is unanimous among the masses, although other parts of the country than Catalonia have not joined the open revolutionary movement.

So far as is known the strong spirit of radicalism and socialism, which is always found in Barcelona and Catalonia, brought the first outbreak of violence, but it is admitted that no response has been obtained anywhere to the summons to the reservists to join the colors. It will be seen after this explanation that the attitude of the people of Spain by no means implies a pusillanimous spirit; which the earlier aspect of the situation seemed to convey.

The hopeless embarrassment of the Government is almost without remedy. They have no choice now but to suppress the revolt. The Minister of the Interior's phrase in his instructions "act without pity," has made him the most execrated man in Spain. Public opinion has risen so high that the young King finds the throne itself menaced. There is no question that the present Government must go, even if they succeed in restoring a semblance of public order. It is doubtful if they can accomplish that much.

King Alfonso may adopt the expedient of accepting their resignations and appointing successors more in sympathy with public opinion, but it is not believed that he will consent to the abandonment of the Melilla campaign in face of a semi-victorious enemy.

NEW UNION PROJECTED.

Large Conference Held in Chicago to Combine Railroad Branches.

Chicago, July 29.—Railroad men of Denver and Chicago will soon have submitted to them an invitation to join a more combined labor organization than as yet exists. The lines on which the new body is to be drawn up are faintly industrial, as against craft, in character. Railway men of the United States, Canada and Mexico are to be taken in, and it is hoped to eventually get 1,000,000 men under the banner of the new organization. It is to be known as the railway department of the American Federation of Labor.

The grievance of the section man or humblest shop worker is to be made the concern of the combined orders. When the conference which was held in Chicago this week completed its work, there were 137 delegates present, representing the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, the Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks, the Switchmen's Union of North America, the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, the International Association of Steam Fitters of America, Order of Railway Telegraphers, International Freight Handlers' Union, Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Shipbuilders of America, International Association of Car Workers and International Association of Machinists.

H. B. Perham, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, is the president, and D. W. Roderick of the Machinists, is secretary. Another meeting is to be held in Chicago in August to lay further plans for the extension of the new railway organization.

It is not expected that the engineers, firemen, conductors or trainmen's organizations will become members of the department, as none of them are now affiliated with the American Federation. Many of the local lodges, however, send representatives to trades assemblies in many towns.

UNION ILLEGAL.

French Ruling Class Wields Whip Over Employees.

Paris, July 29.—Sixteen exploiters of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, charged with "illegally forming a trade union" during the latest strike, were condemned to-day to pay a fine of 16 francs, and the dissolution of the union was ordered.

The trial turned on the right of State employees to form a union for purposes of defence. Many prominent persons like Jaures, the Socialist, and Sembat, testified to their opinion that State employees, especially such as were merely workers and did not hold positions of authority, were entitled to enjoy the act of 1884, which gives workers the legal right to strike.

For the prosecution the absurd plea was made that there was no similarity between an ordinary citizen and the State as an employer.

ANOTHER SOAKER FOR CZAR.

Paris Working Class Holds a Second Protest Against His Visit.

Paris, July 30.—Another big Socialist meeting was held last night to protest against the visit of the Czar of Russia. It was addressed by the representatives of the Socialist, revolutionary and anarchistic organizations.

Gustave Hervé, the noted anti-military agitator, lauded the Spanish proletariat and the awakening masses for their courage in launching a revolution. He expressed great regret that the French proletariat was overawed by parliamentarianism.

TOO LENIENT WITH ROADS.

Railroad Commission Chairman Violated His Campaign Pledges.

Atlanta, Ga., July 31.—The Georgia Senate yesterday voted to remove from office Chairman McLendon of the State Railroad Commission, the vote being 23 to 18.

McLendon was suspended by ex-Governor Smith on charges of being too lenient with the railroads, in violation of his campaign pledges. The House has yet to act on the removal. The Senate's action was based on a joint legislative investigation into ex-Governor Smith's charges.

MURDERED EMPLOYEES.

Seventy-Four Victims of Railroads in Pennsylvania Last Year—1,369 Injured.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 31.—A detailed report of the state railroad commission on the fatal and non-fatal accidents to railroad employees in Pennsylvania during the first three months of 1909 shows the relative number of victims in the various classes of employees and also the proportionate number of killed and injured in the various kinds of accidents.

Of the seventy-four employees killed twenty-one were brakemen and twenty were section men and work train men. Of the others, seven were conductors, five trackwalkers, not more than three of any other class of employees having been killed.

Brakemen also headed the list of injured, there having been 425 brakemen among a total of 1,369 injured.

Of section men and work train men 186 were hurt, 168 firemen, 101 freight handlers, ninety-seven conductors, ninety engineers, fifty-three members of yard crews, fifty-one flagmen and other employees in less numbers.

BUILDING CRAFTS DISRUPTED.

Bosses and Brotherhood of Carpenters Accomplish Denver Trades Council's Downfall.

Denver, Colo., July 27.—The Denver Building Trades council on which the employers made war and were helped in smashing by the Brotherhood of Carpenters, has gone out of existence as a direct result of the fight made against it by the contractors' association and the master builders. The unions will at once seek to make individual contracts with the employers. In the course of a year, it is claimed by the council, it will be in a position to re-organize stronger than ever.

"It is done to give the carpenters and others who are already working for reduced wages a taste of their own medicine," said a council leader. "When they are thoroughly ground down they will be glad to have another council formed."

TANNERS LOSE

WISCONSIN STRIKERS GO DOWN TO DEFEAT.

Socialist Party Men Conducted Workers to Another "Victory"—Men Asked for More Money and Less Hours—Moulders' Wages in Kenosha Also Dropped Considerably Because of Panic and Improved Machinery.

Kenosha, Wis., July 27.—This city has been in the public eye in these regions for the past week because of its tanners' strike. After a temporary rally, however, the tanners went down to defeat, led by two Socialist party members, both prominent in the local ranks. The S. P. members are F. W. Nohling, president of the Kenosha Mercantile Company, and William Kaufman, a member of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

The tanneries had been working fairly good time lately but not with the full force. They were waiting, as they believed, for the adjustment of the tariff on hides. But the prices of the hides of the working class have been adjusted long ago. The tanners demanded a little more for the products which they produced, and they were foreigners at that, Lithuanians and Slavonians. Although not organized they struck.

At first the demand was not for higher wages and shorter hours, as the "public press" reported. They struck against the tyrannous impositions of one of the bosses. After they were out they formed a temporary organization and sent a committee to ask the discharge of the shop boss, and for other small concessions. When this was refused, they demanded forthwith better wages and a reduction of hours. No sooner were these demands made than the company's thugs began to riot. The result was that the sheriff and the entire local police force was called out.

The strike was taken in hand by the two S. P.-ites alluded to with the result that the workers were told to go back at the company's terms, which means the old conditions.

Thus the Socialist party may about again how much it is doing on the industrial field for labor.

To-day the men in the Simmons Manufacturing Company, makers of brass beds, went on strike. About 300 men are involved so far, but there is a likelihood that more plants will be tied up.

The tanneries at this place are said to be the largest in the world. Besides this, Kenosha boasts of brass bed, automobile and wagon works, employing when running some thousands of men. One might think that this was quite a promising place for workmen, but an inquiry quickly dispels such an idea.

Some three years ago this place was, in capitalist terms, "a lively little town." Most every one was employed and at fairly good wages. The men in the brass foundries were getting from \$2.35 to as high as \$4 per day. Good men were scarce.

But capitalism works while it sleeps. Concentration and improved machinery worked disaster to the workmen, especially to the skilled mechanic. Unskilled workmen are simply machine tenders. Then, to cap the climax, the industrial upheaval came on in October, 1907, from which the working class has not yet recovered.

The fairly good wages paid before the panic changed with the law of supply and demand, and wages were cut to \$1.25 per day. Lucky were those that had the \$1.25. Conditions went from bad to worse. The men were virtually starved out. Thousands of workmen left for other parts, and those that could left for their native lands to await better times. They are still waiting and so are many others.

DICKERING WITH MINERS' LIVES.

Pittsburg, July 21.—National President Lewis and other officials of the United Mine Workers of America, with representatives of the Pittsburg Coal Company, held a conference in the offices of George Z. Hosack, vice-president of the company.

A satisfactory agreement was reached on everything brought up or discussed except the matter of safety explosives. This is to be discussed further at a meeting of representatives of the miners, coal operators and the State Mine Inspector next week.

"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.

UNIONISM

AN ADDRESS POINTING OUT ERRORS AND DEFECTS OF A. F. OF L. UNIONS AND PRESENTING CORRECT PRINCIPLES TO ORGANIZE UPON.

(Charles Schrafft, a lithographic artist recently gave a couple of talks to his fellow unionists on the subject they had assigned to him, "Unionism in the Past, Present and Future." The People, having been requested to do so, herewith gives a synopsis of Schrafft's remarks, starting with what he had to say about the beginnings of modern industry, and on.)

The steam engine and the development of machinery revolutionized production. Marx points out that there are three distinct factors combined in machinery: The motor mechanism, the transmitting mechanism, and the tool or working mechanism. The apparatus and tools of the handicraftsman were fitted into machines and the combined mechanism performed the work formerly accomplished by the skill of the workman. The skill of the workman being eliminated by the machine, he became the machine's attendant. Of course, the early machines were not the later perfect ones, with which we are familiar to-day; but it was not long before the handworker realized that he had for competitor the machine. As time went on further development of the machine made possible woman as its attendant, until to-day we see children displacing their parents as machine attendants.

Prior to the invention of the steam engine, it was possible for the workman to own his own tools, and, as a consequence, the produce of his labor. With the advent of machinery came the factory where many machines were gathered under one roof. The handicraftsman found that his hand tools would not compete, and he was compelled to abandon his small production and offer himself as a worker in the factory, where, instead of getting the whole of what he had produced, he got but a small portion, his wages, which were determined by what it cost to keep the worker alive and make it possible for him to reproduce his kind, more wage-workers.

The early manufacturers were so greedy for profits that they ground down the workers in every possible way. This chapter in the development of capitalism is a frightful one, the end of which is not yet.

In the days of handicraft, the workers had organized the guild to protect them against the exactions of the landed aristocrats, and later the journeymen were compelled to organize against their masters who had gotten control of the guilds. Remembering this, the early wage-workers got together and formed the trade union. Unfortunately, they were too much imbued with the spirit of the guilds, for they organized on the theory that the interests of the growing capitalist class and their own interests were identical, whereas the facts all pointed the other way.

So thoroughly have some workmen become imbued with this idea of mutuality of interests, that even in our day the trade unions assert it in their declaration of principles. And yet it requires but a little thought to determine that the interests of the employers and employees are not identical. The bosses want long hours, we want short hours. The bosses want low wages, we want wages as high as we can get them. What the bosses want we don't want, what we want the bosses don't want. This certainly does not point to identity of interests. On the contrary, it points clearly to the fact that there is a conflict of interests. And there is a conflict, for, no matter how much the workers are held down, strikes will break out; there are lockouts, boycotts, blacklists and all the other evidences of industrial war between the two classes whose interests some of our union leaders claim are mutual.

Let us for a moment consider how this warfare is conducted on the side of the union. We go into the conflict, declaring that the capitalists who exploit us have the right to exploit us; we go into the fight acknowledging that the capitalists have a right to hold as their own the machinery of production which enables them to exploit us. It is very much the same as if the Union armies had marched against the South declaring, "You have the right to secede!" Then again, we see our union leaders hobnobbing in the Civic Federation, with the Belmonts and other exploiters of our class. Remembering that there is war between the capitalist class and ourselves, is it not pertinent that we should ask ourselves why it is that our leaders meet our foes in the spirit of good fellowship? What would have been thought had it been found that Grant and Lee had entered into a mutual partnership on the field of battle? How long do you think they would have remained at the head of their re-

spective armies? These are questions that we should put for an answer, to ourselves, and to our leaders.

There is another way in which we turn our weapons against ourselves. We vote as the interests of our masters dictate. We vote their interests on the same theory that we organize our unions. If we happen to work in a protected industry, we vote and also petition Congress in the interest of that industry, thinking that we are thereby helping along our mutual interests. But not by voting for what the interests of our bosses demand can we advance our own interests, for we see other workmen voting and petitioning just the opposite, voting and petitioning for their particular industry, in the interests of their bosses. The only way in which we can use our ballots for our own interests is by every workingman voting the one ticket devoted, not to mutuality of interests between master and man, but to the interests of the working class alone, that ticket which says to the capitalist, "You abdicate!"

In the early days the workers did not have the ballot, and consequently they pinned their faith to their wrongly constructed unions, unions that as time passed became factors in their enslavement. When they did get the ballot they used it, as I have shown, against themselves. Now, what man endowed with a fair share of common sense, will hold that such things as I have enumerated are in line with what should be the true mission of unionism? And, mind you, comrades, the kind of unionism I have been depicting is just the kind of unionism we have to-day. I leave it to yourselves to say if it is not high time that we had a change.

I ask you in all seriousness, what earthly use is our unionism of to-day? I don't suppose that there is one here who has any notion that some day he will be an employer. If you could save every cent you earn and live the Biblical three score and ten, you couldn't make the start. As matters stand, the average worker is seldom sure of making a living, let alone starting a factory. We see the door of every factory menaced by the army of the unemployed, and despite everything that our unions could do, if they were as honest as the sun, they can do nothing along their present lines. Despite our unions, the condition of the workers continues to grow worse and ever worse.

There is but one way out; the workers must organize to take over and conduct industry. Look at things to-day. The capitalist, when he finds there are no profits, shuts down and we can starve for all he cares. We have no right to life except by the suzerainty of the capitalist class. What an absurdity it is that we, who produce the means of life, can be shut out with as meagre a portion of them as it suits the capitalist interests.

Now what do, and what can our unions do, when the shop shuts down? Pay a few weeks' benefits, and then they are done, and must wait until it suits the pleasure of the boss to start up again. Is such unionism a working class shield? I leave it to you to answer.

Comrades, we must organize in harmony with developments. Granting whatever service the capitalist rendered in times past, in organizing industry, he is to-day an obstacle to progress, and the development of civilization. He must be made to step down and out. We must organize upon the principle that the capitalist has no rights that we are bound to respect. Can any man defend it as a right that another shall be permitted to stand between us and the means whereby we live? We are his slaves, because we bow to that fetich.

Men may talk from now till doomsday about the injustice of the capitalist, but until you organize to take away the power of the capitalist, it is nonsense to talk about his injustice. We must organize upon the principle that between ourselves and the capitalists there never can be harmony, that, until we end the reign of the capitalist class, warfare will prevail. We must organize for the avowed purpose of making the working class the owners of the factory, railroad, mines, etc., to be operated for the benefit of society, and not as now for the benefit of a set of idlers.

To any man who has given the subject thought, it must be clear that the present day unions rend the working class into warring factions. Is it not a fact that the general officers are kept busy settling jurisdiction quarrels? And again, and this is important, is it not a fact that we more men are wanted in the unions than there are jobs to go around? You know it is true. Think of it, a union of the workers conducted

W. F. M. CONVENTION

ORGANIZATION RETAINS MEMBER HEADING MONTANA MILITIA.

Miners Repudiate a Previous Position of Membership in Military—Executive Board Man Accused of Being Spy of Amalgamated Copper Company—Moyer Attacked—Bad Faith Charged to Executive Board—Monuments to John J. Murphy and George Pettibone Unveiled.

Denver, July 28.—The chief events of the last couple of days at the convention of the Western Federation of Miners here, were the charges of capitalist lieutenant, hurled at J. C. Lowney, member of the Executive Board, and the statement that a Federation member will head the Montana militia and still remain in the miners' organization.

When Lowney's report was submitted to the convention for approval day before yesterday, accusations and insinuations flew thick and fast. He was charged with being in the employ of the Amalgamated Copper company and a "disgrace to the organization." The attack on Lowney was made by the Butte delegation, who wanted him retired from office.

Lowney is one of the main spokes in the driving wheel of the Moyer machine and the administration stood by him through it all. It was voted also to reject Lowney's censure of the Butte union contained in his annual report.

Despite the previous attitude of the Federation on the subject of militia, Phillip Greenan, of Montana, a member of the Federation, has been appointed adjutant general of the state of Montana. The question of whether or not he should be kept in the Federation came up and it was agreed to let him retain his membership.

Fred Clough, who is on the Executive Board, and who does work organizing, asked the convention to buy him an automobile to assist in the work of organization in Nevada, California, Arizona and other Western States. The matter was temporarily deferred to ascertain the wishes of the delegates and members from Clough's district. That the convention will vote him an auto seems certain.

One or two delegates objected and pointed to the fact that the miners were better organized in the days when there were no railroads than they are now. "They walked and organized and did not ride in Pullmans or in autos," remarked Delegate McKenzie.

Denver, Colo., July 25.—The miners' convention to-day in executive session decided to make a stand against employers who have taken advantage of hard times and forced burdensome conditions on them. Strikes will be called wherever conditions are not improved. The Guggenheim properties will be made the first objects of attack. Working conditions in the smelters are said to be intolerable in most instances. The decision was made after a lengthy discussion on the report of the committee on strikes and lockouts.

Delegate Lindsay of Butte, exposed a certain weakness of the Federation when he said that strike breakers and men with Western Federation cards are working side by side at Douglas Island, Alaska. President Moyer would not tell in pub-

on the capitalist plan of cornering the jobs!

I am fully aware that the plan I have outlined here has its difficulties. The moment such an organization is launched the vials of the capitalist press will be poured out upon it. The old style union leaders will denounce it as a "scab" organization. A universal howl will go up, joined by not a few of those whom it is sought to benefit. But let not that deter you. The New Unionism is bound to appear and re-appear until it accomplishes the mission of establishing the Workers' Republic.

It is high time that we considered these things; too long have we allowed certain men whom we call our leaders to turn into cash the noble aspiration of working class unity. Let us take hold of this subject as men, as workmen.

I know that there are men claiming to be friends of ours who say that the union is at an end, that it is destined to fitter away. Yes, if by unionism they mean the present style of union.

But they do not mean that; they mean that there is no good unionism possible. Others will declare themselves ardent unionists, but all the while they have only contempt for both the working class and unionism. Pay no heed to these. Dig into the subject for yourselves, and if you then cannot come to the right conclusion, I am much mistaken.

lic why such was the case, and it was one of the questions of "expediency" explained to the delegates in the executive session.

The unveiling of the monuments to George A. Pettibone and John H. Murphy occurred at three o'clock this afternoon at Fairmount cemetery. In the erection of these memorials, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen co-operated with the Western Federation of Miners.

Both monuments are works of art. They are near the left entrance to Fairmount cemetery. The monument to John W. Murphy was built by contributions from both organizations. It is in tablet form, of Rion, S. C., granite, carved in Grecian designs, is fourteen feet high and eight feet three inches at the base.

The frieze is elaborately carved and there is a parchment scroll and law book handsomely carved. The emblems of both organizations are artistically engraved near the base of the monument. Richard A. Swanson of Bayha and Bohn is the designer. "A Seeker for the Truth" is inscribed in large letters in the center of the tablet.

The Pettibone monument is massive and impressive. It is a rough and rustic tablet of large dimensions. It has two bases and a die, a huge column in one corner. A large palm branch, passion flower and inscription roll are across the face of the tablet.

Denver, July 23.—Charges and counter charges were loudly hurled across the floor of the convention of the Western Federation of Miners. Scaps and spats galore were loudly indulged in by the delegates, and anything but "harmony" prevails in this seventeenth annual meeting of the miners' organization. Talk of "disturbers," and "disrupters," these Moyerites, and O'Neillites, are having their hands full of trouble, and the bitterest feeling accompanies every outbreak.

A row started yesterday during the course of which P. W. Flynn, the Butte delegate jumped to his feet and shouted at Moyer these words: "Peabody, and the rest of the corporation hirelings had good reason to cry inner circle of the Federation against Moyer and his bunch."

Flynn's outburst occurred while the debate was taking place on the report of President Moyer. Charges were made that the Western Federation of Miners was on financial shoals at the sixteenth annual convention and that the executive board and committees on audit and ways and means, aided by officers of the organization, pulled the wool over the eyes of the delegates and put through resolutions for assessments to raise a "strike fund" of \$100,000, which was to be used to pay off the debts.

The Federation was \$70,000 in debt, but it is now claimed that it is free from all incumbrances.

When Flynn's turn came to talk he replied to Moyer's attempt to have him read out of the organization, and in the main, he made a general denial of the charges of treason and disruption raised against him by President Moyer. He concluded with the fling at the W. F. M. president in the manner mentioned.

Moyer in his report to the convention had a recommendation which held out for "a universal labor organization based on the struggle of the classes, democratic in control, industrial in form, and revolutionary in aim." Resolutions to this effect were adopted by the convention of the Western Federation yesterday. A policy of "independent political action and industrial unionism" also was indorsed and the financial resources of the unions are to be used to educate the masses along these lines. Speakers are to be sent into the field to spread the new policies. It will no doubt prove interesting to see how this policy will be carried out.

On Wednesday by a practically unanimous vote the convention adopted the call for a "unity conference" which will bring the Western Federation and the United Mine Workers of America into relations that will ultimately result in affiliation of the two organizations on offensive and defensive lines.

The Federation will name seven delegates and will ask the Mine Workers to do the same thing. Other organizations in any way connected with the mining industry will be invited to join the conference.

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CAPITAL AND WAGE-LABOR

INCREASE OF THE ONE MEANS WIDER ENSLAVEMENT OF THE OTHER.

What is it that takes place in the exchange between capitalist and wage-laborer?

The laborer receives means of subsistence for his labor-power; but the capitalist receives, in exchange for his means of subsistence, labor, the productive activity of the laborer, the creative force by which the worker not only replaces what he consumes, but also GIVES TO THE ACCUMULATED LABOR A GREATER VALUE THAN IT PREVIOUSLY POSSESSED. The laborer gets from the capitalist a portion of the existing means of subsistence. For what purpose do these means of subsistence serve him? For immediate consumption. But as soon as I consume means of subsistence, they are irrevocably lost to me, unless I employ the time during which these means sustain my life in producing new means of subsistence, in creating by my labor new values in place of the values lost in consumption. But it is just this noble reproductive power that the laborer surrenders to the capitalist in exchange for means of subsistence received. Consequently, he has lost it for himself.

Let us take an example. For one dollar a laborer works all day long in the fields of a farmer, to whom he thus secures a return of two dollars. The farmer not only receives the replaced value which he has given to the day-laborer; he has doubled it. Therefore he has consumed the one dollar that he gave to the day-laborer in a fruitful manner. For the one dollar he has bought the labor power of the day laborer, which creates products of the soil of twice the value, and out of one dollar makes two. The day laborer, on the contrary, receives in the place of his productive force, whose results he has just surrendered to the farmer, one dollar, which he exchanges for MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE, which means of subsistence he consumes more or less quickly. The one dollar has therefore been consumed in a double manner—reproductively for the capitalist, for it has been exchanged for labor-power, which brought forth two dollars: unproductively for the worker, for it has been exchanged for means of subsistence which are lost forever, and whose value he can obtain again only by repeating the same exchange with the farmer. Capital therefore presupposes wage-labor; wage-labor presupposes capital. They condition each other; each brings the other into existence.

Does a worker in a cotton factory produce only cotton goods? No. He produces capital. He produces values which serve anew to command his work and to create by means of it new values.

Capital can multiply itself only by exchanging itself for labor-power, by calling wage-labor into life. The labor-power of the wage-laborer can exchange itself for capital only by increasing capital, by strengthening that very power whose slave it is. Increase of capital therefore,

is increase of the proletariat, i. e., of the working class.

The more quickly the capital destined for production—the productive capital—increases, the more prosperous industry is, the more the bourgeoisie enriches itself, the better business gets, so many more workers does the capitalist need, so much the dearer does the worker sell himself. The fastest possible growth of productive capital is therefore, the indispensable condition, for a tolerable life to the laborer.

But what is growth of productive capital? Growth of the power of accumulated labor over living labor; growth of the rule of the bourgeoisie over the working class. When wage-labor produces the alien wealth dominating it, the power hostile to it, capital, there flow back to it its means of employment, i. e., its means of subsistence, under the condition that it again become a part of capital, that it become again the lever whereby capital is to be forced into an accelerated expansive movement.

As long as the wage-laborer remains a wage-laborer his lot is dependent upon capital. That is what the boasted community of interests between worker and capitalists amounts to.

If capital grows, the mass of wage-labor grows, the number of wage-workers increases; in a word, the sway of capital extends over a greater mass of individuals.

Let us suppose the most favorable case: if productive capital grows, the demand for labor grows. It therefore increases the price of labor-power, wages.

A house may be large or small; as long as the neighboring houses are likewise small, it satisfies all social requirements for a residence. But let there arise next to the little house a palace, and the little house shrinks into a hut. The little house now makes it clear that its inmate has no social position at all to maintain, or but a very insignificant one; and however high it may shoot up in the course of civilization, if the neighboring palace rises in equal or even in greater measure, the occupant of the relatively little house will always find himself more uncomfortable, more dissatisfied, more cramped within his four walls.

An appreciable rise in wages presupposes a rapid growth of productive capital. Rapid growth of productive capital calls forth just as rapid a growth of wealth, of luxury, of social needs and social pleasures. Therefore, although the pleasures of the laborer have increased, the social gratification which they afford has fallen in comparison with the increased pleasures of the capitalist, which are inaccessible to the worker, in comparison with the stage of development of society in general. Our wants and pleasures have their origin in society; we do not measure them in relation to the objects which serve for their gratification. Since they are of a social nature, they are of a relative nature.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

Reflect Class Interests, Consequently Are Hostile to One Another.

How often the Socialist hears the question "Why don't you Socialists get in the old parties and bring them to Socialism?"

This question is put by those who do not realize that political parties represent class interests. Were there no class conflicts there would be no political parties.

There was a short time in the history of this country when there were no political parties. That time was when the country had just freed itself from British rule. Then the nation presented the appearance of uniformity of interests. It did not long remain so. The snapping of the bonds of feudalism aided immensely the development of the oncoming capitalist class. With the separation of the people into exploiters and exploited political parties arose.

Now that capitalism has reached full growth here we have as a result not only the two typical classes—capitalist and proletariat, we also have the remnant of the middle class, and the conflicting sub-interests of the "upper" class, as revealed by the tariff discussions, etc.

A Gold-Protection, a Free-Trade, and a Socialist Labor Party are the living evidences of Class interests, reflecting the sharply marked lines of the material interests that are the foundation of social evolution.

To expect of a Socialist that he "get in" and try to realize his program through parties that are hostile to his program, is a question that can only be put by the unthinking.

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"BORING FROM WITHIN"

FACTS PROVING THAT SOCIALIST PARTY EDITORS, HOWLING "SCAB" AT S. L. P., COVER UP A. F. OF L. SCABBERY.

The below documents speak for themselves. They puncture that "virtuous" posture set up by Socialist party editors as being defenders of the trade unions and terrible foes to scabbery; they show that those editors are, the same as their party makes them, fishers for suckers, just like mugwump politicians. No respect is paid, no heed given to the some day rising intelligence of the working class, organized and unorganized, and the consequent indignation which will be sure to follow; thought is only had of the "now," the "new" having reference in each case, to the immediate needs of an individual too spineless to help enlighten the labor movement.

The Independent Journeymen Tailors of San Francisco have had on hand a fight with the A. F. of L. tailors' organization, of which J. B. Lennon is an officer. Lennon's union has been trying to smash up the Independents. These latter sent out circulars presenting their side of the case to all the locals affiliated with the J. T. U. A. Some of the Independents, taken in by the false shouting of the S. P. journals, sent circulars to Max S. Hayes, an S. P. member, and editor of the Cleveland Citizen. But Hayes, like other of his S. P. conferees, took it on the run, and denied space to documents exposing A. F. of L. scabbery.

The first of the letters here published is the answer of Hayes to the San Francisco Independents. The other is their reply. The last is a circular letter of the Independents and one which the Socialist party editor would not open for publication.

Cleveland, June 30, 1909.

Broman,
Dear comrade—In reply to yours dated 21, will say that I thoroughly appreciate the position you occupy, but cannot agree with your tactics. Let me say at the outset that Lennon has very few friends in this city. The local union (No. 162) has elected Comrade Brains delegate to the Buffalo convention, and he informs me that fully one-half of the delegates will be Socialists or sympathizers, perhaps more, although he merely estimates, and may fall below the mark. Now if you comrades were in the International (and Lennon appears to be trying to force you in) you could do more effective work than on the outside. You would act with the League, which, you say, is now spreading all over the country, and thus secure the administration that you desire.

The trade union movement of this country is an open field and when we have the men in it who KNOW we will control it, and drive the reactionists into obscurity, where they belong. The big mass of the workers are honest and want to be shown, but unfortunately many of our Socialist comrades, instead of coming inside and preaching the right gospel and gradually securing leadership or control, are either indifferent or stand on the outside, where they have no voice or vote, and hurl resolutions and speeches at the fakirs that cut no more figure than a snowball in hell. If the 400,000 who vote the Socialist party ticket were in the unions we would control them absolutely. The fact is that some of the conservatives really don't want any more Socialists in the unions, and that is just the reason why the "Reds" ought to be in them.

Socialists, as Socialists and for Socialists, must fight for immediate needs—as the co-operative commonwealth will not come next week or next year, but the landlord and the butcher, baker and candle-stick maker must always be paid. So we must fight for better conditions now and educate the workers so they will accept our faith and make victory sure.

I am not printing your circulars for two reasons: First, No. 162 is anti-Lennon, and it might serve to create sympathy for him among some of the pure and simple who are now passive; secondly, it would give J. B. a chance to holler that there is a general conspiracy on to down him, and thus combine an opposition that is now indifferent. If I am wrong write me.

Yours frat,
Max S. Hayes,
Ed. Citizen.

II.

San Francisco, July 2, 1909.

Dear Comrade—In reply to yours of the 26th of June, will say that you have not given us any good reason why our tactics are bad. You seem to think that the publicity of our circulars would in the end be injurious to us instead of to Lennon. Now if it had not been for these circulars there would not have been any concerted fight against the Citizens' Alliance.

You advise us to join an organization

in San Francisco which is not a labor organization but just the opposite. You tell us to carry on the fight now and not wait for the co-operative commonwealth. That is just what we are doing, and in a very effective manner. And that is just what J. B. Lennon is not doing.

You say the trades union movement is an open field. You say this in the face of a great many Socialists who have been thrown out and left either to starve or change their occupation on account of having shown up their officials.

Right here in San Francisco they tried to deport an Australian Socialist for remarking that the American flag stood for graft, exploitation and bull pens. This man's name was Paulson, and Twitmore with several other prominent A. F. of L. men were the prosecuting witnesses. Open field! You ought to know better.

You say again that we should not attack the fakirs. I suppose that for the Socialists to win out they must sit with their arms folded and sing dark: For God's sake, don't expose any man preying on the labor movement.

As for the 400,000 Socialist voters getting in and capturing the A. F. of L., a great many of them would have to either give up the pulpit, law office or green corner groceries and go to work for a living, before they would be eligible. For the A. F. of L. has at least one redeeming feature: they do not take in preachers and lawyers.

Now in regard to Cleveland. We most sincerely hope that the majority of Local 162 is anti-Lennon, and we believe such to be the case. As for your estimate about the convention being half socialist, we hope they will not be of that calibre of Socialists who, at the New Orleans' A. F. of L. convention, moved, seconded and voted for the raise of S. Gompers' salary.

Hoping that you will learn as the years roll over your head, we are

Yours for the Revolution,
F. Broman,
Sec'y of the Committee.

III.

To the different Locals and Members of the J. T. U. of A.

Greeting:—We have had many responses to our circular from the different locals of the J. T. U. of A. and a great many resolutions have been passed and forwarded to us condemning No. 2 and the General Secretary. We have been particularly commended by most of the locals on the Pacific Coast.

Many have asked for more data, and affidavits which you will find enclosed. The conditions here have been made bad by the organized sweaters. They are all a menace to the Union movement. When they are organized and supported by the officers of a great International Union, they become as bad as the plague.

Do not misunderstand us. We know that all who are wage earners should be organized. But we know that no wage earners can be effectively organized while those that they work for have a voice and vote in their Union. If ten men employ ten hands apiece and they belong to the same union, the result is that the ten men who have the economic power will rule the other 100; at least that is the way it is in No. 2. Now if these 10 employees get a raise of 10 per cent, what benefit will the 100 working for them receive? Will the employers pay any more for labor than they can help? We have never discovered such.

But now suppose that the 100 wage earners were organized without the bosses, then the very men, say ten for convenience, whom the General Secretary has organized in San Francisco, and given a Charter as journeymen, would be in the same position as any other boss. His help would be organized, and be in a position to demand fair wages and treatment at his hands.

Did you ever hear of any union before that took in their employers? Do the carpenters, bricklayers, waiters or any of the unions you know of organize for the purpose of getting the Contractor a better price for whatever commodity he has for sale. Or do they organize for better pay and shorter hours?

They have a fight now going on in No. 2 against allowing the contractors full sway, as a copy of a postal sent out by a committee will go to show. Here it is in full, addressed to—Mr. McIntosh, 109 New Montgomery street. Tailors back shop:

Dear Sir:—
A meeting will be held Saturday eve., May 15, at 8:30 p. m., at 109 New Montgomery street, corner Mission, to take some action in regard to the tactics of the contractors in our Union.

Shall the Tailors rule or the contractors? A Tailors Union for Tailors.
All Tailors and Tailoresses are re-

quested to attend.

The Committee.

We say organize the wage earner in the Union with Union control.
Here is a small list of some of the sweaters:

Bado, cor. Webster and O'Farrell; 10 help in season.

Harry Miller, 34 Ellis street, 4 helpers; DELEGATE TO CONVENTION.

Ajax's admitted on the floor in Oakland, No. 266; that some employed 15 help.

In a letter of the June "Tailor" signed by their president and secretary, it says "Now No. 2 defies the gang who signed that circular to prove the truth of any one statement made in said circular in regard to our Union."

Now they claim to have about 35 stores organized. All they will have to do to refute our circular is to produce to the convention their 35 bills signed by the merchant tailors. We have tried to secure copies of some of them, but could not secure one, in all their 35; if they are open, why do they hide their sliding scales.

As far as their statement goes, saying we "never paid strike benefits without assessing our members for same," it is a deliberate lie and one of the signers knows it to be such. We have not had a strike assessment since 1894 and have paid out about \$8,000 for strike benefits since that date.

The president Mr. Ellsworth who calmly accused the Independent Unions of scabbing, scabbed in Lilienfeld's shop as the enclosed affidavit will show.

In regards to the McMahon & Keyer strike. On July 21st, 1908, we received a letter from No. 2 from which the following is an extract: "At a regular meeting of Local No. 2 Monday evening, July 20th, 1908, have taken the following action, against the firm of McMahon & Keyer, Tailors, at 892 Van Ness avenue: That we call out all our members working for the above firm, Fraternally yours, C. F. Wachter, Secretary." We immediately appointed a Committee with power to act to investigate. They found two men, members of No. 2 on strike, and the Committee immediately called our men out. On August 24th, 1908, we received a letter from No. 2 with the same signature: "The firm of McMahon & Keyer, 892 Van Ness avenue, have made a settlement and signed a bill of prices with Local No. 2, J. T. U. of A." We answered, that as our men were called out, and it was settled without consulting them, or us, our boycott was still on, and asked for details. On September 1st, 1908, received a letter in reply which stated that they did not know what we meant by details. Again on September 14th, 1908, we quote "Local No. 2, J. T. U. of A. desires your Union to continue your boycott on the firm of McMahon & Keyer until further notice as we anticipate more trouble. Thanking you in advance, I remain

C. F. Wachter, Secretary."

Take notice of dates and then see how they were working their pure and simple tricks on us.

We quote extracts from another letter dated July 9th, 1908:

"You may think it strange to allow our men to work for that firm (meaning McMahon & Keyer) but when these men came to San Francisco, they did not know there was a boycott on that firm until a meeting when the Local decided to allow our men to work for that firm, because trade was very bad at the time." This is also signed by C. F. Wachter, Secretary No. 2. We produce our evidence out of their own mouths.

You will notice that in the May "Tailor" a letter signed, Jack Ellsworth, states that we tried to organize and allowed our men to work in a store (Steigler Bros.) when they had a boycott on for two years, and did not allow their men to work there without a permit! When has it become customary for a union to boycott a store, and then peddle out permits to seab on themselves, like the Church did with its special dispensations before the reformation.

This is what they have been doing whenever the opportunity presented itself. Whenever they discovered some of the Independent men working for a store, they put a boycott on it but would allow their own men to continue work.

Look at the absurdity of the Executive Board, (page 18 in June "Tailor.") Because one man refused to comply with shop meeting rules, or in other words, joined the Independent and was forced out by the Independent Union, they, the Executive Board, voted to allow No. 2 to call a strike against the firm. We wonder if they declared a strike who would they call out. It would be just as consistent for one of our members to seek employment in Oakland and refuse to join the Union there, and after being struck out by their Union for us to declare a strike on a firm; and this by the "astemed" General Secretary who "knows conditions out here better than any man in America."

We had Martins Bros. organized and a

(Continued on page 6.)

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

Its Great and Far-Reaching Sweep Elsewhere Felt.

In his life of Cobden, Morley says: "Great economic and social forces flow with a tidal sweep over communities that are only half-conscious of that which is befalling them."

The great tidal sweep referred to in the preceding paragraph is in force to-day as never before. We speak of the labor "movement." The movement is on, and its influences are being felt. It is manifesting itself with a force that is felt in every avenue of life, though its nature is not altogether understood.

In recent years labor has made astonishing strides. It has made its way well to the front among economic and political problems. It stands tall and commanding in the halls of legislation, the courts, and political conventions. It is demanding and receiving recognition in the schools, colleges, churches. Editorial sanctuaries are evincing evidences of its omnipresence. It is well to familiarize ourselves with this movement.

"What is the labor movement?" asks Richard T. Ely. "This question brings us to the heart of things. We do not concern ourselves now with accessories, important as they may be, but we desire to know the ultimate significance of the mighty social forces which are beginning to shake the earth. The labor movement, then, in its broadest terms, is the effort of men to live the life of men. It is the systematic organized struggle of the masses to attain primarily more leisure and larger economic resources; but that is not by any means all, because the end and purpose of it all is a richer existence for the toilers, and that with respect to mind, soul and body. Half-conscious though it may be, the labor movement is a force pushing on toward the attainment of the purpose of humanity; in other words, the end of the true growth of mankind; namely, the full and harmonious development in each individual of all human faculties—the faculties of working, perceiving, knowing, loving—the development, in short, of whatever capabilities of good there may be in us. And this development of human powers in the individual is not to be entirely for self, but it is to be for the sake of their beneficent use in the service of one's fellows in a Christian civilization. It is for self and for others; it is the realization of the ethical aim expressed in that command which contains the secret of all true progress. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. It is directed against oppression in every form, because oppression carries with it the idea that persons or classes live not to fulfil a destiny of their own, but primarily and chiefly for the sake of the welfare of other persons or classes. The true significance of the labor movement, on the contrary, lies in this: it is an attempt to bring to pass the idea of human development which has animated sages, prophets and poets of all ages; the idea that a time must come when warfare of all kinds shall cease, and when a peaceful organization of society shall find a place within its frame-work for the best growth of each personality, and shall abolish all servitude, in which one 'but subserves another's gain.'"

"The labor movement represents mankind as it is represented by no other manifestation of the life of the nations of the earth, because the vast majority of the race are laborers. Embracing, then, all modern lands, and in our own country extending from the shores of the Atlantic to the waters of the Pacific, and from the sources of the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, it is but natural that it should assume a great variety of forms; nor should it excite surprise to discover attempts to divert the movement from its true path into destructive by-ways. False guides are ever found combating the true leaders, and there is backward motion as well as advance. But frequent whirl-pools and innumerable eddies do not prevent the onward flow of the mighty stream!"

TEN CENT BOOKS.

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Engles, Life Of.
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MONOTONY OF WORK.

Its Deadening, Mind Starving Effect as Production Is Now Run.

All classes of workers begin to lose ground, and give way more and more as they are forced onward, dulled by the monotony of work. Watch the crowds coming from the factories at six o'clock on a raw February day. They are grimy with the stuffs they have turned over since seven o'clock. They have not understood the relation of these materials to their lives in the way that they understand the relation of themselves to their lodge, their trade union or their church, so their work cannot give them in a month the stimulating connections with producing groups that a single hour can give outside them.

At the end of the day they have taken so many thousand stitches in so many shirts; or they have sewed on a gross of buttons; or a bolt of cloth has gone through their hands: that is the beginning of it and the end of it for them, and it has no further bearing upon them than as a growing sum of losses of vitality, of ambition and imagination. They replace these losses as best they can in the real business of their life which is crowded into the narrow margins left from toil.

Only the most elemental forces act on men depressed by overwork and degenerated by overcrowding. These evils affect us all by undermining the base upon which society rests, and that is why the moral agencies with the picture of whose summer sleep this sketch began, must open their doors and keep their lamps burning until the dawn if they would deal with these two monstrous sins of product. Until they are overcome, sin walks abroad in the noontime, and the church sees it not; disease eats the mind of the scholar, and the school knows it not; lethargy, weariness, grime kill the color on the cheek of the girl, the fire in her eyes, the courage in her heart, and poetry mourns it not. Let them rouse themselves like living giants, and command us to let the Product go and to give men back their rights, their rights to time and space. Without them religion will not find the soul, education the mind, or poetry the heart of man.—Prof. Simon N. Patten, in "Product and Climax."

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1808 Elm street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m. at Headquarters, 1366 Ontario street, near St. Clair avenue.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary. 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedman's Hall, s.e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Headquarters Section Seattle, Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 207. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Macabee Hall, corner 4th and Pine streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 475 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

Section Denver meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday each month, at Hall 401 Club Building, 1731 Arapahoe street, People readers invited. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Not infrequently we get communications reading: "Someone handed me a copy of your paper and I want to know more about it." Pass your paper along when read.

'OLD BILL,' 'MAYOR'

Story of How American Workingmen in Canal Zone Showed Resentment at Unjust Treatment of One of Their Number.

Cristobal, C. Z., July 20.—Down here in the Canal Zone all the public officials are appointive, and of course no elections are held here. Just the same, though, the American citizens here cannot so readily forget their political training, and by the time the political pot is boiling in the States the workers on the Canal have got together along the lines of the politics at home, and have put up their tickets and enunciated their platforms. The platforms are sometimes rather facetious, perhaps more truthful expressions, than with one exception, those at home; as, for instance, demands for one-half of the graft; the right to collect fares on the Panama Railroad three days in the week, etc., etc. In Empire, Gorgona, and Cristobal mayoralty candidates are nominated, and voted for, just the same as if the voters were in New York, Chicago, and Frisco.

In connection with this election practice I must tell you the story of how old "Bill" Wittmer beat out the old party candidates in Gorgona last fall. Old "Bill" is a boiler maker, and like most men who follow that roundabout trade is a bit hard of hearing. He had been haled before the municipal court on some trivial charge, disorderly conduct, or something of that sort, the judge fined the culprit ten dollars. Old "Bill," not hearing clearly what His Honor said, grunted out "Huh?" The judge, whose dignity was offended by the boiler maker's crude vernacular, doubled the amount of the fine, and Old "Bill" kept grunting out his "Huh?" each time until the fine amounted to fifty dollars.

At last it dawned on the boiler maker just what His Honor was up to, and he blurted out: "Say, Judge, you might as well make it a hundred while you are at it." His Honor very accommodatingly made it "a hundred," and Old "Bill" was held for the amount.

A number of men who knew that the

boiler maker was a good honest old fellow, a good worker, and, realizing that an injustice had been done him, raised the money to get him out on bond, and appealed the case. After the usual long drawn-out delay that accompanies legal proceedings the case against Wittmer was thrown out of court, the higher court ruling that the judge who had fined the boiler maker had no business to be on the bench that day.

The matter did not rest there, a move was made by the judge to have the workman, who had not shown "proper respect" to His Honor, deported as an undesirable citizen. This was just about the time for making nominations for the usual straw vote elections, and the workers in Gorgona, to show their resentment at the unjust treatment of one of their number, nominated the boiler maker for mayor on an independent ticket.

For the first time in the Isthmian "elections" an earnest and energetic campaign was carried on; meetings were held and it put the boys in mind of the real thing at home. The other candidates tried to josh Old "Bill," but he stuck to his work and let the others of his comrades do the talking. The unions took up the matter of his deportation and the campaign was red hot. To make the story short the boiler maker swept the town and was triumphantly "elected" mayor. That "election" stopped the persecution of which he had been the victim. The funny thing about it was that some of those who had been denouncing the S. L. P. for "going to the penitentiary" for its Presidential candidate, were the warmest campaigners for the boiler maker. It was pointed out that the S. L. P. had not taken up the cause of an individual, but had taken up the cause of a great principle which had been assaulted in the person whom the Party had made its candidate. That principle for which the S. L. P. fought was the principle that if it was a crime to picket, it was a crime to organize, for no picketing means no union. Many of them saw the point, all right, added thereto not a little by boiler maker incident, the injustice of which had aroused the working class instinct to a realization that an injury to one is an injury to all.

S. L. P.

Two Pages From Roman History

- I Plebs Leaders and Labor Leaders.
- II The Warning of the Gracchi.

Two Lectures by Daniel De Leon,
Editor of The Daily People.

If you want to know why the Socialist Labor Party denounces the labor fakirs and their dues-paying dupes; spurns sops and palliatives; scorns fusions with hostile classes, read The Two Pages.
A 96-page pamphlet selling at Fifteen Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the
Australian Socialist League and
Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened into the dead things of the past.

Every Wage Worker Should Read It.

Written by Workingmen
Published by Workingmen
The Only STRAIGHTOUT, UNCOMPROMISING SOCIALIST PAPER
Circulating in Australasia.

TRUTHFUL No Literary Hacks
SOUND No Labor Skinners
SCIENTIFIC No Political Trimmers

BUT AN OUTSPOKEN ADVOCATE OF REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALISM.

Subscription Price (outside Australasia), 3s per year; 1s for six months.

Send Subscriptions to
THE WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge, and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do. The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the work is now within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the PRICE OF \$1.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576.
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be returned. Consequently, no stamps
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,088
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	35,564
In 1900	74,191
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,287

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Subscribers should watch the labels on
their papers and renew promptly in order
not to miss any copy.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper
regularly in two weeks from the date when
their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1909.

Planters, who have money to make by
slavery—clergymen, who have planters
to please—politicians, who want to rule
by it—may war and bend language and
ethics to a degree that shall astonish the
world at their ingenuity; they can press
nature and the Bible, and nobody knows
what else into the service; but, after
all, neither they nor the world believe
in it one particle the more. It comes
from the devil; that's the short of it;
and to my mind, it's a pretty respectable
specimen of what he can do in his own
line.

—HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

"UNION MEN AS STRIKE BREAKERS."

The handbill "Union Men as Strike-breakers," issued by the International
Union, Elevator Constructors' Local
No. 2 of Chicago, and published in these
columns last week, deserves careful study.

The facts set forth in the handbill
are, in a few words, these—

One hundred and fifty members of
the Elevator Constructors' Union, af-
filiated with the A. F. of L. and em-
ployed by the Otis Elevator Company,
struck for higher wages. Thereupon
the Machinists, the Ornamental Iron-
workers, the Electrical Workers, the
Steamfitters' Helpers, and the Build-
ing Laborers' Unions, all likewise af-
filiated with the A. F. of L., hastened
to sign agreements with the Company
whereby their men could and did act
as strike breakers.

That such conduct is, just what the
handbill calls it, "despicable tactics," is
unquestionable. Equally unquestion-
able is the handbill's conclusion that
such conduct is "scabbery." But the
handbill strangely errs when it de-
clares that the business agents of the
scabbing Unions "discarded every
principle of Trades Unionism." Cor-
recter would it have been to say that
the conduct of the said business
agents, together with that of the
Unions that tolerate it, is agreeable to
every principle of Trades Unionism, as
Trades Unionism is known and prac-
ticed in the land, and that such prin-
ciples of Trades Unionism stand in
the way and are utterly destructive of
that Unionism, which alone deserves
the name, and which the Working
Class requires for its emancipation. To
wit, class-conscious Unionism.

The striking Elevator Constructors' Local
Union No. 2 of Chicago is up
against the real thing, and does not
seem to know it. A visitor now in this
country, sent from Germany by his
Union to study and report upon La-
bor conditions in America, and who
signs himself "Chagrin," has in the
Stuttgart "Metallarbeiterzeitung"
(Metal Workers' Journal) of the 10th
of last month a letter in which the
following picture of Unionism, as
known in America is drawn. The pic-
ture is truthful. How truthful, the
striking elevator constructors must
feel but too well:

"Here the mass of the workers find
themselves engaged in giant indus-
tries. Top-capitalism rules unfettered.
In its possession are both the live and
the dead stock of the land. Money is
Power holds good in the brutal sense
of the term. The striving after the
lever of Power possesses all minds—
proletarian minds no less so. Appeals
to idealism or to solidarity hardly raise
an echo. Moreover, the elite of the
American working class has been, for
many a decade back, organized into
firmly-pointed Unions. As a matter of
course, these Unions are backward, to
a certain extent their attitude to-
wards the workers is not even worthy
of proletarianism; nevertheless, they
are solid enough to survive many a
blow. Furthermore, judging from all

appearances, these Unions conform
generally with the interests and aims
of the mass of their membership. To
the Yankee Unionist, the Union is
nothing more nor less than what the
Club is to the millionaire, or the
church association to the small trader
—AN INSTITUTION FOR THE PRO-
MOTION OF HIS BUSINESS. He
looks upon the Union as an agency for
the most profitable disposal possible of
his commodity, labor-power. Whether
the members of other crafts, or the
unskilled workers, or anybody else
suffers in the transaction, is a matter
for which he has as little concern as
for the bankruptcy of a competitor con-
cerns the top-capitalist. Whosoever
seeks to push himself into the Union-
Temple as a proselytizer must be
ready for fierce and tough opposition.
Nay, more. If the employer scents
serious danger, he often strikes an al-
liance with the Union by means of a
'friendly understanding', and he makes
concessions to it at the expense of
other groups of workmen, especial-
ly of the unorganized laborers; in
short, he drives the proletariat to
mutually cut their throats. Of course,
there are some more far-seeing Unions,
who decline to join in the game. But,
as is well known, people think through
their stomachs. The prospect of losing
a good job in a Union shop in-
creases immensely the distance be-
tween thinking and acting. Besides,
even if a Union were to kick against
the 'friendly understanding', then, in
the event of the employer's not feeling
strong enough to smash the Union, he
hands out to the Union leader the
striven-after lever of power, gold, and
the threatening waves go down again.
In any event, the 'outsider' who seeks
to set up his standard in the Union
never gets so far."

If the Elevator Constructors' Union,
appealing against the scabbery now
practiced upon it, appeals to "every
principle of Trades Unionism," it
should be careful carefully to add: "as
Unionism should be." If it omits the
addition, if it appeals as it does now,
simply to "every principle of Trades
Unionism," then it will be understood
to appeal to the very principle from
which it is now suffering—the A. F.
of L. principle of class-unconscious
Unionism, which inevitably breeds
"Union Men as Strike-breakers."

GLOSSARY TO A COMING MANI- FESTO.

Under the inspiration of Mr. Charles
Moyer, president of the Western Federa-
tion of Miners, the seventeenth annual
convention of that body recommended
the promotion of "a universal labor or-
ganization, based on the struggle of the
classes, democratic in control, indus-
trial in form, and revolutionary in aim."

Mr. Moyer has not yet suggested, but
he surely will, that a manifesto be is-
sued in line with his recommendation.
The suggestion is here offered that the
following glossary be appended to the
manifesto in order that its terminology
be understood by all:

"A universal labor organization."—
The word "universal" must be under-
stood in a safe and sane way. It, ac-
cordingly, excludes Mongolians, Japa-
nese as well as Chinese; Negroes, Ital-
ians; Dutchmen, especially "damned"
ones, as Mr. Moyer calls them; Swedes;
Irish (whenever inconvenient); Jews;
etc.; etc. In short, "universal," in this
connection, comprises everybody with-
in, and excludes everybody outside, of
the Moyerite private universe.

"Based on the struggle of the classes."
—By this is meant that the Moyers, the
Mahoneys, etc., who are to officer the
body, not only may, but are especially
empowered to, acquire (how, is not to
be looked into), stock in mining cor-
porations where their rank and file are
exploited. The struggle of the classes
will thus be basic—thrilling—optically
and acoustically illustrated.

"Democratic in control."—By this is
meant that the President of the body is
to be considered as the "demos," so
that when a referendum vote is to be
had among the demos, the demos shall
be ordered how to vote, and kept in ig-
norance of the facts to enable it to vote
otherwise.

"Industrial in form."—This is meant
literally. It is to be in form only. Not
at all in essence. And if even conform-
ation to the form be found inconven-
ient, then "in form" shall read to
mean "on paper."

"Revolutionary in aim."—By this is
meant that Editor O'Neill is to inspire
the literature of the new body. The
sense that the gentleman's written and
spoken rhetoric can revolutionize and
throw upon its beam-ends is beyond the
reach of revolutionary powers.

The above glossary is offered free,
gratis and for nothing to the Moyer-
Mahoney-Kirwan-O'Neill-and-last-not-least-
David-C-Coates combination.

The People is a good broom to brush
the cobwebs from the minds of the
workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

THE SENATE RECONSTRUCTION MANIA.

Bryan has written a letter to Taft
urging that the proposition to have the
Senators elected by a popular vote of their
respective states, be submitted
as an amendment to the Constitution.
Few things betray the level of Bryan's
and of Bryanistic mentality more
completely than the insistence upon a
new method of electing the Senate.
A move to abolish the Senate alto-
gether would have some color of sense;
the move to alter the method of fill-
ing that body as a means to "bring
politics nearer to the people," is, on
the part of those who take any stock
in the plan, just a chunk of senility.

The Senate is, like the appendix in
the human body, an atrophied organ-
ism, useful enough at a stage of lower
development, useful now only to pro-
duce social appendicitis.

"But, no!" one hears the objection
raised: "That would establish a one-
chamber legislature!" What of it?
"What of it? In the first place, a two-
chamber legislature has ever marked
the way of freedom; in the second
place, a one-chamber legislature would
leave the government exposed to every
passing popular whim."

There is nothing in the two objec-
tions to make in their favor; there is
everything to make against them.

In the first place, two-chamber leg-
islatures have not been markers of
progress. There is none of these in
existence that is not essentially a par-
rot-like copy of the British Parlia-
ment. The British Parliament existed
before even bourgeois freedom. It
existed at one time contemporaneous
with feudal despotism. Indeed, the
two-chamber legislature of Great Brit-
ain has its foundation in classes. Where
classes exist there can be no freedom.
No class need, as against another
class need, can bed the root of Free-
dom.

In the second place none but usur-
pers look upon the will of the people
as a "popular whim," or feel them-
selves "exposed" thereto. The will of
the people properly ascertained, is the
highest good, and should be so looked
upon—and respected. A Senate that
can veto a House of Representatives;
a President who can veto both—lo,
flowers that can blossom only on the
thorn of class rule.

It is more than likely that Mr.
Bryan actually believes that if the
Senators were elected by the people
instead of by the State Legislatures,
politics would be "brought nearer to
the people." But Mr. Bryan's belief
is only another proof that his party
never learns. Upon him, as his party's
representative, the lesson and the fact
are lost that the members of the
House of Representatives are as far
away from the people as the Senators,
and that the State Senators, although
elected by the people, are indistin-
guishable from the members of the
lower houses—utterly indistinguishable
in point of corruption, of political
"you-be-damnedness" toward the peo-
ple.

THAT'S JUST IT, YOUR HONOR.

Addressing a number of societies in
Milwaukee on the morning of the 21st
of last month, David J. Brewer, Jus-
tice of the Supreme Court of the United
States, took Congress severely to task
for its proposition to tax incomes.

His Honor did not criticize the propo-
sition on the ground that it is a clumsy
way, aye, a quick way, of meeting the
distemper which prompted the prescrip-
tion. Had His Honor done so, He
would have deserved applause. If it
is realized that these fortunes are ulcers,
then, the way to tackle the evil is to
tackle it organically. A system of tax-
ation, whether petty or large, is, under
existing conditions, no better than was
the Mosaic system of recurring jubilees,
when re-distribution was to remove con-
centrations of wealth and restore equi-
librium. But His Honor did not find
fault with the proposition on that score.
"On what score did He then attack
the proposition?"

Let the following paragraph from the
great speech answer the question:

"When George Washington in his
farewell address cautioned this nation
against going into needless debt, and
when he advised that whenever it should
become necessary, by reason of wars, to
pay as promptly as possible, not casting
an unjust burden upon posterity, I be-
lieve he stated a political and philo-
sophical truth which ought never to be
ignored."

That's just it, Your Honor! That's
just what Congress says it wants to do—
pay up "as promptly as possible," and
not "cast an unjust burden upon poster-
ity."

What Congress claims is its object,
but will never accomplish. Socialism will,
because only Socialism proposes to use
the power of taxation in such manner as
wholly to remove the burden from all
posterities.

Azain in the language of His Honor.

used in the Milwaukee speech:

"The power to tax, as John Marshall
said, is the power to destroy."

Socialism proposes to destroy capital-
ist usurpation—
That's just it, Your Honor!

"ST. ANNES" ALL OVER.

A contributor sends an indignant ar-
ticle, indignantly protesting against the
"St. Anne fraud," which, "being com-
mitted under the auspices of the Church
of St. Jean Baptiste," causes people to
acquire, so slight a respect for the truth
that "altar boys and grown persons de-
clare they saw a Mrs. Purcell, who was
blind, grope her way to the altar, kiss
the case that holds the relics of St.
Anne, and immediately walk out with
her sight restored." Our correspondent
also expresses condemnation of "The
People for keeping quiet when such a
peculiar swindle goes on and is reported
in all the papers."

Obviously our correspondent has still
to learn that there is nothing "peculiar"
in the St. Anne performances. He ob-
viously has still to learn that there are
"St. Annes" all over, in fact, that, from
the moral or the fraud point of view,
the capitalist system bristles with "St.
Annes."

What are the get-rich-quick advertise-
ments which Republican, Democratic
and Socialist party papers publish with
frequency—what are they but a "St.
Anne" bunco game?

What are the prospectuses issued by
pillars of society reporting—in the pros-
pectuses for foreign consumption—tre-
mendous dividends with the foot note
that labor is here cheap; and reporting—
in the prospectuses for home consump-
tion—much reduced dividends (so as
to escape taxation) and much higher
wages (so as to escape the charge of
sweating the workers)—what are these
prospectuses but a "St. Anne" gold-
brick affair?

What are the Census reports, giving
the average wages much higher than
they are in fact, and padding them with
the huge salaries of Directors and their
pets,—what is that but a "St. Anne"
saw-dust trick?

What are the patent medicine "cer-
tificates," the advertisements that of-
fend the eye and with which our public
conveyances are crowded; the land-boom-
ing placards, the sanctimonious pulpit
praises to the Rockefeller, the by gold
inspired, and after more gold winking
magazine articles lauding, one day, the
Czar as a benign being; another day,
King Edward as muster of domestic
virtues; another day, Roosevelt as a
brave man; etc.; etc.; etc.—what is all
this but so many "St. Anne" three-card-
monte pranks?

Fact is, the Daily People's lash is per-
petually playing a tattoo upon the back
of "St. Annism." If any one doubts it,
let him but mention The People's name
to any "St. Anne" manifestation—and
then take a snap-shot of the sight he
will see.

A DECENT BURIAL.

Scratch a member of a Committee
of Any Number on Any Old Thing, and
you have a gentleman who draws his
income, his education, his refinement,
from the exploitation of the working
class, and hence is loath to see that
exploitation ended. As salve to his
conscience, when he has any, he lays
the destitute condition of the workers
to their "laziness, extravagance and in-
temperance."

Into this genial ointment to the ex-
ploiter's soul, the Committee of One
Hundred on National Health has un-
wittingly put a fly—a galling fly—by
the publication of its Press Bulletin
No. 28, just out, wherein the state-
ment is made:

"His (the industrial insurance
agent's) visits, as a rule, are among
a class of the population of whom a
large part is industrious and frugal,
but among whom also are many who
require constant stimulation and in-
centive in providence and thrift."

Even by this confession, a large part
of the working class (no capitalist
patronizes industrial insurance) is re-
cognized to be "industrious and frugal."

As to the others, those alleged to "re-
quire constant stimulation and incen-
tive to providence," go talk four min-
utes with an insurance agent and
learn what that stimulation consists
in. Goading, not stimulation, is its
name. The policy, that bit of paper
by virtue of which one pays all his
life for the privilege of dying, is held
up to its holder as his most priceless
possession. Golden visions of its vir-
tues, lurid depictions of the horrors
attendant upon its loss, are spread be-
fore him, according as he is easy or re-
fractory. Should the balk be serious,
an ultimatum to match the occasion
is laid down by the skillful agent. The
dread of the lapsed policy is made to
cast its gloom over past, present and
future. The result is, the policyholder
is driven desperate, and his desperation

is measured only by the love he bears
those whom he thinks to shield. In
case of extremity medicine is denied
the ill, bread is torn from the mouths
of the hungry, and womanhood itself
is battered that the necessary quarter
or dime be forthcoming and the policy
be not lost. This last method of exac-
tion is well known to and exploited by
the companies. "You ought to have
enough children of your own by this
time to have a bigger 'book,'" a Brook-
lyn superintendent is known to have
said on one occasion, berating a bach-
elor agent for the smallness of his
business.

This then, is the "stimulation" to
which the industrial policyholder is
subjected. And what does it lead to?
The Committee's Bulletin itself gives
the answer within the next few lines:
"... so that the burial, the im-
pelling motive as a rule, for insurance,
is a decent one and that the policy-
holder shall not be put in a pauper's
grave."

A system that robs its workers so
that either by "industry and frugal-
ity," or under "constant stimulation"
(read goading—and such goading), all
they can get out of a life-time of toil
is a "decent funeral," cannot endure.
Moreover, the law of capitalism spells
declining, not rising wages; there is
no help under it; it must go. If the
Committee of One Hundred accom-
plishes nothing else than this demon-
stration over its own signature of the
impossibility of the industrial system
it seeks to perpetuate, it will have
done its work.

THEY RULE WHO OWN.

Australian Miners Find Judge's Decision of No Use to Them.

Judge Higgins gave his award in fa-
vor of the Broken Hill miners. But as
has been tirelessly pointed out in The
People, and was recognized by the
judge, those owning the social machin-
ery of production are the controlling
power. They can ignore all the awards
the courts can file against them by sim-
ply closing an industry on the plea
that the award made profitable pro-
duction from a capitalist viewpoint out
of question and its further continuance
impossible.

The Proprietary Mine at Broken Hill
is still closed down, and the men prac-
tically locked out from the means of
life, while the company have appealed
to the High Court on a technical point
with a view to upsetting the award.
Pending the decision of the High Court
the mine is to remain closed, and the
miners can starve on the Barrier. The
directors and shareholders of the com-
pany will continue to live in the ease
and affluence of plenty.

Among the five members of the High
Court are three implacable foes of la-
bor, Chief Justice Griffiths, Barton and
O'Connor, the two latter being respon-
sible for the gaoing of the Broken Hill
union officials in the strike of '92.

Simultaneously with the determina-
tion of the mine owners to starve the
Broken Hill miners into submission,
Australia is being asked to present a
two million pounds Drednought to
England to enable her to keep intact the
Hempire against the threatened aggres-
sion of Germany, which is now regarded
even by workers as "our enemy." Is
it Germany or Kaiser Bill who have the
miners locked out of production on the
Hill? Are the locked out miners men-
aced by "foreign" military and guns?
The answer to both questions is in the
negative. It is the forces of British and
Australian capitalists that the Broken
Hill miners are now hard up against,
not "foreigners" or "b—" Dutch-
men," as the degenerating Australian
worker ignorantly dubs those whose
fault seems to be that they suffer the
misfortune of having been born on the
wrong patch of earth.

No; the foe here, as elsewhere, is the
capitalist class. There is only way out:
throw overboard false patriotism, sink
to the depths of oblivion, racial prej-
udices and religious creeds, organize on
the basis of industrial unionism backing
up the revolutionary ballot.—Sydney
"People."

No sooner did a vast popular up-
rising take place in Spain than Prince
Charles of Bourbon, a French dynasty,
and Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria, a
German state, put themselves at the
head of the Madrid Cavaliers, a Span-
ish troop, and set out to shoot and ride
submission into the Spanish masses.
Next came rumors that King Edward
of England was arranging with Presi-
dent Fallieres of France and Kaiser
William of Germany to co-operate with
Alfonso of Spain in crushing those
same masses. There is no nonsense
about national lines between the rulers
of the world when any one of them is
in danger from below. In the day
when the workers of the nations learn
a similar solidarity, the social revolu-
tion will have taken a huge step to-
wards its accomplishment.

SAINT SIMON

Brief Resume of the Great French
Utopian's Teachings and Their De-
fects.

Saint Simon heads the row of the
three "great utopians," as he, Fourier
and Owen have been called. Indeed,
all three possessed attributes which
entitled them to be called great. With
particular reference to the history of
Socialism, they became of more im-
portance than any other utopian, not
only in a theoretical, but in a practical
sense. Each of the three left behind
him a host of enthusiastic followers,
who sought new disciples, and tried,
in part, to apply the teachings of their
particular leader. Though much that
was impractical and problematical at-
tached itself to these attempts, they
were nevertheless the starting point of
the political and the economic move-
ment of labor, and therein lies their
great significance.

Claude Henri de Saint Simon was
born in Paris on October 17, 1760, the
son of a rich nobleman. He had the
advantage of an excellent education,
and had the good fortune to have dis-
tinguished instructors, who formed an
ideal character in their pupil. At the
time that England's American colonies,
under the leadership of Franklin and
Washington, fought for freedom and
independence, young Saint Simon sided
with them. But service in the army
was distasteful to him. He rather de-
voted himself to scientific pursuits, and
was more interested in helping along
the development of civilization. After
the American Revolution had come to
an end, we see Saint Simon touring
and actively engaged in investigating
the most different departments of
learning.

Then followed a reversion to the idle
habits of the nobility. Saint Simon
married and plunged into a whirl of
amusements in which he squandered
his fortune. After his money was gone
he sought to maintain himself by writ-
ing scientific works. And thus came
about his first production, "Letters of
an Inhabitant of Genf to His Con-
temporaries." The work contains many
bizarre notions and fantastic construc-
tions, but along with those it also has
many good ideas, which were the be-
ginnings of his system, and which, in
later writings, were worked out into
completion. We shall here give the
basic thoughts of his system.

Saint Simon constantly returns to
two main points. One of these is that
the negative work of destruction which
the Revolution accomplished, required
to be supplemented by social reform;
that the old system was not to be de-
stroyed only, but a new one must be
built up. The other idea is that con-
trol of the state belongs not to the
nobility and high officials but rests
properly in "industry" and in the "in-
dustrious." Saint Simon uses the term
"industrious" in its widest possible
sense. He includes landlords, manu-
facturers, traders, bankers, artists and
scholars. He makes no distinction be-
tween owners of the means of produc-
tion and the wage-workers. He falls
to grasp the fact of the class struggle;
he takes, as in the old Third Estate,
the whole industrial population, in the
widest sense of the term, as a unit,
and believes in a harmonious relation
between worker and employer within
this group. A great error, this. But
it is explainable by the times in which
it was committed. At the time of
Saint Simon, the propertyless prole-
tariat as a manifestation was only in
its incipency. Then there was the fact
that the Bourbons, who again came
into power after the fall of Napoleon,
tied, supported by nobles and clergy,
by all means to throw society back to
the days before 1789. The Third Es-
tate had its hands full opposing these
attempts. The common opposition to
the classes representing the Reaction
was the immediate and pressing ques-
tion of the hour. The dividing lines
within the "industrious" population,
the antithesis between wage-worker
and capitalist, were thereby obscured
in presenting a common front to the
reactionary Bourbon.

As said, Saint Simon fought for the
right of the productive classes (under-
standing his loose use of the term) to
govern in the state. Naturally, they
were to use the power in their own in-
terests. In setting up this principle,
Saint Simon never thought of a rad-
ical revolution of society. His inces-
sant proclamations only pointed to a
necessity for the further development
of society along what we to-day would
term reform lines.

Saint Simon also proceeded from a
religious point of view. Indeed, he
threw overboard all church dogma, but

(Continued on page 6.)



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA-
THAN.

UNCLE SAM—'Tis getting worse and
worse. More and more men out of work;
larger and larger failures; more and
more suicides; ever more misery. I wonder
how long the people will put up with
this nuisance of capitalism.

BROTHER JONATHAN—You and all
Socialists are enlisted in a ridiculous
campaign. You want to change the laws
of nature. You can't do it. All these
evils you complain of are natural.

U. S.—Are they more "natural" than
for microbes to kill?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—And yet you were running
around wild a few years ago when some
cholera ships arrived in port, to get
muric acid to counteract the natural
effect of the microbe. Are these social
ills more "natural" than that lightning
should burn up the house it strikes?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—And yet you have invested in
lightning rods to counteract the effect of
nature. Are these social ills more "nat-
ural" than those our forefathers were
afflicted with under King George?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—And yet you applaud every
Fourth of July the work of our fathers
in abating the "natural" effect of the
King George nuisance. Now, please ex-
plain why, if any of these things were not
less "natural" than the social evil now
complained about, and if, as you admit,
it was not ridiculous to enter a cam-
paign against them, it suddenly becomes
ridiculous for the Socialists to do so
against social ills.

B. J.—Well, hem, you see—

U. S.—Yes, I see. I see that you don't
know what you are talking about.
There was a time in the history of man
when disease, pestilence and famine,
thunderbolts, hurricanes and tempests
were looked upon as heavenly visitations,
as punishments sent from above, which
to submit to was pious, and which to
oppose was impious.

B. J.—People then were very ignorant
and superstitious.

U. S.—Yes, ignorant and superstitious.
As fast as they overcame their ignor-
ance and outgrew their superstition they
cared not a rap whence these evils came
and they went about guarding against
them.

B. J.—Of course.

U. S.—Subsequently, we find a period
in the history of man when he bowed
down reverently before all the afflictions
inflicted upon him by his kings. The
latter he considered God-ordained, the
former the deeds of God's own vicar—

B. J.—Yes, but that is all over; peo-
ple are not such fools any more.

U. S.—Indeed not. Enlightenment dis-
pelled the notion that such evils were
"natural" in the sense of inevitable. The
people grabbed their kings by the slack
of their pants and chased them down
and out of the high places where they
had power to make nuisances of them-
selves, despite all the king's howlings
about such conduct being "unnatural."

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

"THE PEOPLE" A PAPER OF CHARACTER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find money order for \$3.50, to renew for a year's subscription to the Daily People. I take great pleasure in reading the paper. It is the only paper that lives up to its teaching and true to the Socialist Movement. Peter May. Fort Lee, N. J., July 25.

TWENTY-EIGHT SUBS FROM PIERSON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—During my four days' stay in Muncie, I had the assistance of comrades Rinks and Brock, and twenty subs. were secured for the Weekly People. One outdoor meeting was held to a large crowd, with a sale of twelve books. Some thirty copies of The People were distributed gratis.

Rooney and Miller, who were once members of the Party, have come back into the fold again, and just as soon as Hamming gets back from his old home in Holland, where he is now visiting, I am sure that with his co-operation a Section can be organized in Muncie.

Most of the above subs. were secured in the Republic Iron and Steel Works, where Brock and Rooney work, and in the Malleable Iron Works where Rinks is employed.

At the latter plant there is a large sign over the main entrance which reads as follows: "Independent Shop. No person will be employed who is a member of the Knights of Labor or any Trades Union. Open to Independent Workmen only." After sizing up the miserable conditions which the slaves have to submit to on the inside of this plant, I came to the conclusion that the independence which this sign speaks of is just to much capitalist hot air.

The Steel Trust is attempting to start on the open shop basis a mill here which has been lying idle for two years. Whether they succeed or not remains to be seen.

Considerable agitation has been carried on in Muncie by the "Wets" and the "Drys," for and against the saloons, with the "Drys" winning out. Mixed up in this farce we find Clarence Darrow, an S. P. sympathizer, on the side of the "Wets," and an S. P. sky-pilot, by the name of Strickland, who hails from Anderson, Ind., on the side of the "Drys." The net result of their farcical propaganda has split the S. P. up into two more factions. Perhaps the "Great Irish Editor," who is advertised to reach Muncie Saturday, can help the good thing along by creating an Irish faction. This would make it still more interesting to our S. L. P. comrades in Muncie, and at the same time afford them amusement.

Since the natural gas gave out Muncie seems to be on the decline. Several plants are lying idle with no prospect of their ever starting again, while others have moved away to other parts of the country.

I left Muncie Friday morning and since my arrival here in Marion have succeeded so far with the assistance of Kohlenberg in landing eight subs. for the Weekly People. This makes a total of twenty-eight for the week ending July 24.

Owing to a parade and "blow-out" given by the cockroach store keepers last Saturday night in the public square to attract trade, our street meeting had to be postponed until Tuesday night. I shall do all I can to re-organize Section Marion during my stay here. I have already met with some encouragement, and am in hopes of success.

The Marion S. P. local is not without its troubles. One of their members, Crumrine by name, who accepted an appointment on the City Council at the hands of the Republicans, has been expelled from the party. Friends of Mr. Crumrine have asked the local S. P.-ites this question, which so far they have failed to answer: "If it is against the Socialists' regulations for a member of the party to accept an appointment from any other party why was not Mr. Crumrine suspended when he became a member of the Park Board several months ago?"

Crumrine was given this appointment by the same Councilman who later elected him to the Council, and no objection was ever raised by his S. P. local to his taking the appointment.

Crumrine says he is a "Socialist at heart." The S. P. has a great many of this gentry, and the only way they have

for the outfit is to hold down some good political or party job at the expense of the poor dupes in the S. P.

Chas. Pierson.

Marion, Ind., July 25.

REIMER DEFIES SLANDERER TO MAKE GOOD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I arrived in New Bedford Monday afternoon. After visiting a few of the Party members we made arrangements for an open air meeting for Tuesday evening. The meeting was a timely one inasmuch as the Socialist Labor Party and its Editor have been cowardly maligned by one Joseph Ettor. The name of this fellow will sound familiar to many of our members. He has been in New Bedford some time, supposedly an organizer for the ridiculous Chicago Bush Temple outfit.

At a meeting held by Ettor someone in the crowd doubted the existence of any national organization of the I. W. W. Ettor's answer was that Daniel De Leon had received a bribe of \$75,000 from Tammany Hall of New York.

His lying charge had not much effect upon the workers of New Bedford inasmuch as the Editor of The People has won the appreciation of the intelligent workers of this city, and that years before the Ettors or their ilk were ever heard from.

We held an excellent meeting at which I disposed of thirty pamphlets and secured three subs. for The People. I branded Ettor's charge as a falsehood and agreed to come back to New Bedford to face this calumnier.

The enclosed clipping from the "New Bedford Mercury" of July 21, gives a good account of our meeting.

A. E. Reimer, Organizer.

New Bedford, Mass., July 28.

(Enclosure.)

A large audience of workers were addressed last evening at Weld square by Arthur Reimer, national organizer of the Socialist Labor Party. Mr. Reimer took for his subject "The Necessity of Socialist Political and Economic Organizations of the Working Class." He also made plain at the outset the difference between the Socialist Labor Party, in whose behalf he spoke, and the so-called Socialist party. Among other things the questions of tariff, income tax, inheritance tax, prohibition, etc., were spoken of in so far as they were of interest to the workers.

The tariff, the speaker claimed, was an issue that concerned only the capitalist class, and though the advocates of the higher tariff as well as those who advocated a reduction may show that an increase of the workers' nominal wage is a direct result therefrom, that such increase was not of itself any benefit to the worker, because the actual wage or the purchasing power of the wage would be no greater due to an increase in the cost of living. He claimed that the workers were a commodity and attempted to prove that in the sale of that commodity the price (wage) received was determined by the law of supply and demand, just as the price of any commodity was determined. In other words, the wages of the workers was determined by the supply of labor, and in the last analysis what it costs to keep the worker alive.

As to taxes, he believed in attacking causes and not effects. In other words prevent the accumulation of large fortunes which represent surplus values stolen from the workers at the point of production and thereby obviating the necessity of taxing men out of their fortunes.

As to prohibition, the speaker claimed it did not prohibit at all, and on the contrary it tended towards the development of the lower or baser instincts of men who in their endeavors to secure liquor were compelled to resort to all manner of dishonesty and scheming in order to satisfy a desire for liquor, which in and of itself was not dangerous. He claimed that poverty was not due to intemperance, but on the contrary intemperance was due to involuntary poverty, and there were thousands of men tramping the streets of our industrial centres today unable to secure work who never tasted liquor.

In short, these questions would all be solved when the "labor question," the vital question of the day, was properly settled, and that rested with the adoption of the platform and principles of the Socialist Labor Party.

A decided stand was taken against the craft form of labor organization as exemplified by the American Federation of Labor, and some time was spent in showing the necessity of "industrial unionism." It was also made plain that

the speaker was not in harmony with the Industrial Workers of the World of this city, and maintained that that organization, which at its birth some four years ago gave promise of eventually overthrowing the capitalist system, but through the attacks made upon it by its enemies from without and the scheming of dishonest officials from within, and the stand taken at their last national convention, in which the organization was captured through dishonest methods and in which the fundamental basis of the organization had been changed by reason of their repudiation of politics and leaves them exposed to-day as anarchists of the physical force variety.

At the close of the address, questions being called for, a man in the audience asked as to the truth of a charge made by J. Ettor, an organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World, who has been in New Bedford for some time, against Daniel De Leon, editor of the Weekly People of New York, to the effect that he had received a bribe of \$75,000 from Tammany Hall, New York.

The speaker branded the charge as an infamous lie and challenged Ettor to prove the same.

BLIND FAITH S. P. "REVOLUTIONISTS."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—One would expect, when meeting a man calling himself "Socialist," to find a person who is guided by the laws of logic, and acting according to the rules of reason. The fact that such a man accepts the principles of Socialism as the solution to the labor question is sufficient cause for believing that he would act intelligently in all matters where common sense is concerned; mental blindness, least of all willful blindness, would certainly never be expected to be found in such a person. Yet, sad to say, too many of these Socialists attached to the Socialist party are found lacking in the logical qualities. Blind faith, rather than sound reason, impels them onward. When it comes to a matter of questioning the conduct of S. P. shining lights, then "the king can do no wrong" becomes the leading motto of the meek and lowly followers. Of course, the "intellectual" leaders of the S. P., and the privately owned press supporting that party, are careful to cultivate such bigoted adherence to themselves.

I experienced such a case of blind faith last week when I met an S. P. man at Coney Island. He was reading the N. Y. "Call." I asked him to allow me to look at his paper, telling him I belonged to the Socialist Labor Party. He good-naturedly handed me the paper. A conversation started in which he asked me how our party was progressing. I told him it was doing well and sailing along sticking to truth and loyal to principle, which was more than his S. P. was doing. "Oh, no," he objected, "we are also true to revolutionary principle." I immediately cited his party's fusing in St. Louis with Democrats and Republicans in this spring's municipal elections. I told him that one of their candidates, Emil Simon, ran for office on both the Republican and Socialist party tickets, and that another candidate, Owen Miller, ran on the Republican, Democratic and Socialist party tickets. "Impossible," he protested. "Don't believe it," he said. I offered to prove it to him, and asked him to accompany me to The People office to verify what I said. "Oh, what's the use. They have only fake documents over there," and he refused to go along with me. This was how this S. P. "Socialist," this man who would rant against others for not recognizing facts and truth, acted when some facts and truth were accumulating against his "immaculate" organization.

Since this incident, I wrote to the Board of Elections in St. Louis, enclosing a two-cent stamp, and asked for a copy of the official ballot used in last April's municipal elections. I was sent a copy by the secretary of that board, and I now have these for the inspection of anyone who is afraid to go to The People office to have his doubts cleared up. I shall be glad to show the documents at the headquarters of Section Kings County, S. L. P., 762 Broadway, Brooklyn, to whoever cares to see them.

Might I not remark, by the way, why are these men, who so fondly and spontaneously shout "Daily People lie" when the S. L. P. press brings charges against their party, why are they so afraid to go near The People office when asked? Doesn't it betray a yellow streak which should never be found in a revolutionist's make-up? And yet, they would put through a social revolution!

I think it might be a good plan for S. L. P. speakers to provide themselves with some copies of the ballots for use on occasion.

G. Signarowitz.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 28.

HOBOKEN S. L. P. CARRIES LIGHT TO S. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The panic and other circumstances seemed to have succeeded in killing off the S. L. P. in Hoboken up till last

night, but the call of the State organizer brought at least seven of the old timers who had seen the scrimmage of '99. A number of new and young fighters have turned up, and Section Hoboken will fall in line, ready for business.

As our former headquarters happen to be engaged, we adjourned to the home of H. Schreck, and to our surprise, were followed by quite a number of our stepbrothers of the S. P., who had come to pay us a visit and for a friendly talk.

Rudolph Katz started the ball going with a short, instructive speech, explaining the necessity and the aims of the S. L. P., even in this little burg. W. Kulka, speaking for his branch (S. P.) answered and questioned in a lengthy way, giving thereby to our organizer and other members of the S. L. P. enough points and opportunities to drive home a few strokes of the sledge.

Kulka started with the statement that they had come to find a way in which unity could be brought about between the two Socialist forces in Hoboken. He was informed about the important Unity conferences, which had been held some years ago, right here in our own county, and indeed, there was not one of the entire S. P. crowd who knew about this matter at all. Well, Katz, Schreck, and especially Eck, who had been a member of these conferences, went through this matter successfully and referred them for any other information in the same to their own party members, such as Reilly and Klehn.

In attempting to answer the remarks of Katz, who stated that the S. P. in many instances, supported the administration of labor fakers Gompers et al., Kulka, of the S. P., denied this, claiming that Gompers never received any help or support from the S. P. He received the information that Mr. Gompers and his staff have always and ever been elected to office in the A. F. of L. with the help and votes of such members of the S. P. who were delegates at the conventions of the A. F. of L. Furthermore, it was told the S. P. men that their Victor Berger, of Milwaukee, recommended and succeeded in having raised Gompers' salary a few thousand plunks. At the same time we told them where to find further information. This all went home.

Mudslinging was then charged against the S. L. P. We answered that the S. L. P. and its press for the last ten years has had its hands full trying to keep its "big brother," the S. P., on the narrow path, and found it absolutely necessary from time to time, to bring certain unpleasant facts home, and to the knowledge of the members of the S. P., since the press of that party did not and would not make public such information. So, for instance, we cited the fact that Heppel enlisted as deputy sheriff during a strike in St. Louis; of another who ran as a Socialist candidate, and at the same time wore the uniform of an officer of the state militia. Of course, none of our guests ever heard of these matters, and they only wondered how such could happen. We clinched our statements by telling each of them to go over to the office of the Daily People and convince themselves by looking over our special archives. No wonder that these facts, brought to light in a perhaps sharp and merciless manner by the S. L. P. organs were not exactly to the satisfaction of the S. P. members, especially as they were notified by their special organ, that all this was only "S. L. P. mudslinging" and "Daily People lies."

It was further stated by us, that we never blamed the S. P. in general for creating or manufacturing this kind of Socialists, since freaks and traitors are liable to turn up almost anywhere and at any time, and in any party, but we accused them for keeping and maintaining the same, instead of kicking them out as soon as possible.

The next point brought up by Kulka seemed to be the most important. The majority of this Branch are readers of the "Cleveland Volksfreund," and must have run across an article containing the facts about the election of Emil Simon, of St. Louis, who ran as candidate on the Republican and Socialist Party tickets. This article, they, or at least their speaker, condemned most severely. He could find nothing wrong about the mode of electioneering of this "Socialist," as such compromise happened often enough in the countries across the water, and said it seemed absurd and ridiculous on the part of the S. L. P. to bring this matter before the International Socialist Bureau. Katz and other S. L. P. men answered this point also, and certainly to the satisfaction of the majority present. It was easily seen by this time, that Kulka and a good number of his friends were still in the dark concerning the political, as well as the economic movement in this country.

The history of the Socialist movement in this country for the last twelve years, was explained; the rea-

AS TO LANGUAGE FEDERATIONS

Discussion on Amendments to the Party Constitution.

Chicago, Ill., July 20.—In a short time the Party membership will be called upon to vote on two amendments proposed by Sections New York and Cook County, Ill., to Article XII. of the Party constitution in regard to Language Federations.

In this country we are confronted with this problem of organization, because there is a constant stream of immigrants coming to these shores from all nations, speaking different languages. We find them settled in the cities in communities by themselves. The process of assimilation is very slow; it is much slower now than it was in the past. These foreign workmen are just as susceptible to Socialism as the English-speaking workmen, probably more so, because they feel the yoke of capitalism more. They cannot become part of the English movement, because they do not understand the language, therefore they must organize for themselves. Thus we have the Language Federations in the S. L. P. They are an outgrowth of present conditions and can't be avoided, therefore we must deal with them.

The Language Federation as it exists to-day is a source of constant annoyance to the Party in many ways, because it divides our forces and our energies in different organizations, with the result that it makes us less efficient. Besides, it is not in conformity with our teachings, to be thus divided in different organizations when we stand on the same principles.

Our last National Convention made an effort to remedy this condition, by adopting what is now Article XII. of the Party constitution. Although it opened the way for the Federation to join the Party in a body, by paying a full per capita tax, it proved a failure in bringing any results, for two reasons: first—because it made it necessary for the members of the Federation to pay double dues in order to maintain their Federation and be part of the Party, and that they cannot and will not do; second—even if they were willing to pay the double dues, it wouldn't have helped matters in any way, as there would still remain the separate organizations with the evil consequences thereof.

Now, we have the two above-mentioned amendments, to solve the problem. We will analyze the New York proposition first. This amendment, with the exception of some changes of minor importance, which are also included in the Chicago amendment, is practically the same as the present Article XII. It retains the double dues-system, with the slight change of the two cents mileage, which the Federation must pay anyway. Therefore, it retains the very causes, that make the legislation of the convention a failure, consequently this amendment must prove a failure also. Besides, if adopted, this amendment at this time would only result in injury to the Party by delaying further legislation of value indefinitely, and by creating the impression among the Federation members, that they are not wanted in the Party. Therefore it should be voted down.

Now to the Chicago amendment. This does away with the separate organizations entirely, by abolishing the double dues, as the S. L. P. dues stamp, only, may be used. (Note Sec. II. of amendment). It also makes it compulsory on Federation branches to become part of the Sections. (Note Sec. IV. of amendment), and at the same

son for the split of '99 was gone into. We found that they all favored our points, the ownership of the party press, the need of class conscious trade unions built on Socialist principles, the necessity to fight and to smash fakes ridden unions, and to try to unite all Socialists in this country on the above lines and principles.

Taking it all in all, our unexpected meeting with the S. P. men was quite interesting; there was at no time any friction, and we parted friends, in the hope of a further meeting. We gained one Daily People reader.

H. Schreck was elected secretary pro tem. Our next meeting will be on Saturday, July 31, at same place. Reports will be made regarding new headquarters, which very likely will be those occupied by the South Slav Branch of the S. L. P.

H. Schreck.

Hoboken, N. J., July 25.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

C. W., CHICAGO, ILL.—The Customs Court, just created by Congress, is to be equipped with five judges, and, of course, the requisite supply of clerks and pursuivants.

J. B. D., SPOKANE, WASH.—Why, man, you are off. The People—whether the Daily, or the Weekly—never hits anybody. Why are so many folksies hollering that they are hit by The People? Isn't that a sign that The People does hit? Not at all. The People shoots straight ahead, or rather it runs along the tracks laid down by the Social Revolution. If anybody is hit, it is because they cross that track, or buck with their heads against the train. Trains never go out of their way to hit a cow. It is the cows that go out of their way to hit the train. Of course, what happens to such cows happens to the folksies whom The People runs over. That's all.

T. A., COLUMBUS, O.—Henry George ran for Mayor in this city in 1886. He received the official support of the organization then known as the "Socialistic Labor Party," mainly a German body, in this city. De Leon was not then a member of any Socialist organization, or at all in the Labor Movement. In that mayoral campaign of 1886, De Leon, acting entirely as an individual, endorsed George and supported him as the Labor candidate.

V. R., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—No wonder! What else but contempt can the Socialist party receive from the A. F. of L.? The S. P. man is ever ready to repeat all the slanders that the labor fakir invents against the S. L. P. The S. P. man calls the repetition of the slanders "boring from within." The S. L. P. will yet be awowedly the most respected body by the present A. F. of L. rank and file. Even to-day it is respected by them, only in silence. Write up the story—short and to the point.

A. G. W., NEW YORK.—Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup must have hopelessly softened in infancy the brains of the man whom the arguments, showing the necessity of political action, turn into a pure and simple politician after votes, and whom the supplemental arguments, showing the equal necessity of the econ-

omic organization, turn into a pure and simple bombist. With such folks there is no argument possible. Their brains are too soft to "hold the stitches."

E. T. C., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—The Volkszeitung Corporation has among its members usurious money lenders, employers who practice the pluck-me-store trick, lawyers in search of cases from unions, and a choice collection of labor lieutenants of the capitalist class. These elements, if not the actual majority, are the active and dominant force in that body.

W. A., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—That gentleman stands in his own light. He is like a good pot over a good fire, but with nothing in it to cook. As he thinks that natural abilities (a good pot) with plenty of push (a good fire under it) are substitutes for knowledge (the steak in the pot), all he does is to emit the rattling of an empty pot over a fire, consuming itself in hollow noises.

T. P., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—There is no "redeeming feature" about it. The chase after votes inevitably sacrifices principle. The one purpose of political action—the purpose which voters and candidates are wholly subservient to—is agitation and education, so that proper organization and action may follow. A campaign after votes resolves itself into a campaign for candidates. In order to secure the largest possible number of votes for these, education is muzzled. Hence S. P. campaigns ignore all the kinks that have to be unknicked. The S. P. campaign may not be straight upon taxation; it may not be straight upon immigration; it may not be straight upon craft union scabbery; it may be straight on no important subject because to be straight upon them it must run against kinks, and that displeases the kinked head and forfeits his vote.

M. B., PASADENA, CALIF.; A. C., MCG., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; C. S., STUTTGART, ARK.; H. MC., ROCHESTER, N. Y.; C. D., DENVER, COLO.; H. R., HAMTRAMCK, MICH.; A. W., DENVER, COLO.; M. C., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Matter received.

time leaves the Federation intact to carry on its propaganda in its respective language by allowing it the whole dues except what is necessary for postage and mileage. The Federation becomes a part of one organic whole, the same as a language branch, not affiliated with any Federation is of a Section now. In short, the Chicago amendment retains all that there is good in the Federation, as a propaganda institution, and does away with all the bad effects, by abolishing the separate organizations. By adopting this amendment, no reasonable excuse is left to the Federations not to join the Party, and there is all reason to believe that they are anxious to and will join the Party (note last report of Hungarian Federation to N. E. C.).

Probably some improvement is possible along these lines that the amendment does not contain, that could be accomplished by additional legislation; at any rate it is a long step in the right direction, and should be adopted.

J. Bobinsky.

"The Socialist"

Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.

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UNITY

An Address by DANIEL DE LEON

THE QUESTION OF SOCIALIST UNITY IS TO THE FORE AND THIS PAMPHLET SHOULD BE READ BY ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN BRINGING IT ABOUT.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

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We have just received another edition of three of the leading books on Scientific Socialism.

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N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO., 28 City Hall Place, New York.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess ave-
nue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
to p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-
Committee was held at National Head-
quarters on Wednesday evening, July
28th, with Ball in the chair.

Members present: Ball, Butterworth,
Rosenberg, Lechner, Mittelberg, Hall and
Schnaff. Absent: Deutsch, Kihn, Laf-
ferty, Lefkowitz, Hammer, Miller,
Schwartz and Weiss.

The minutes of the previous session
were adopted as read. Financial Re-
port: Receipts, \$54.47; Expenditures,
\$62.49.

The Press Committee reported, on the
request of Section New York County to
have the Labor News publish the article
of Charles and Olive M. Johnson in pam-
phlet form, that it would be impossible
to do so for at least three months owing
to the amount of work on hand, and the
supply of literature at disposal. Report
adopted. The national secretary reported
having written to the members of the
N. E. C. in the selection of names of can-
didates for nomination for the election
of a new national secretary; the names
selected being as follows: Katz, Rein-
stein, Rugg, Kuhn, Anderson and Augus-
tine. All were written to inquiring
whether they would accept if nominated;
Reinstein and Kuhn declined.

Communications:—From A. Edelson,
Brooklyn, N. Y., desiring to become a
member of the Party; referred to Sec-
tion Kings County; Aloys Spittel, Sche-
nectady, N. Y., desiring to become a
member of the Party, referred to Section
Schenectady; Boris Reinstein, Philadel-
phia, Pa., in re Hungarian Federation
matters in Pennsylvania; A. Gillhaus,
Seattle, Wash., reporting increased or-
ganization and sales of The People in
that city; Herman Richter, Detroit,
Mich., reporting activity among Hun-
garian workers in Toledo, Ohio, and other
places; and other Party matters; Chas.
Rogers, Kansas City, Mo., regarding trip
to Granite, Okla.; Section Hartford,
Conn., election of officers for ensuing
term; Section Cleveland, Ohio, election
of officers for ensuing term, and request-
ing endorsement of an appeal for support
of "Volksfreund und Arbeiter-Zeitung,"
also copy of the Section list of the N. E.
C. Moved by Lechner, seconded by But-
terworth: "That the appeal of Section
Cleveland in support of the German Party
organ be endorsed," carried. Moved
by Hall, seconded by Butterworth: "That
the request of Section Cleveland for a
copy of the N. E. C.'s Section List be
granted," carried; from Massachusetts
S. E. C. reporting on Reimer's tour
through Massachusetts and Rhode Is-
land; Texas S. E. C., regarding State
Agitation Fund, and other matters; Con-
necticut S. E. C., regarding national sec-
retary's visit to Hartford and Rockville
on August 14th and 15th; Pennsylvania
S. E. C. regarding Carroll's trip through
that State; Illinois S. E. C., regarding or-
ganization and agitation in that State;
Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, Rox-
bury, Mass., regarding constitution.

The national secretary reported hav-
ing sent out circular letters to State
Executive Committees regarding organ-
ization matters, and action of the N. E. C.
in re State Executive Committee min-
utes. Moved by Hall, seconded by
Schnaff: "That the action of national
secretary be endorsed," carried.
Adjournment 9.15 p. m.

Max Rosenberg, Secretary.

OPERATING FUND.

Machinists' Local 52, Chicago..	10.00
H. P. Cody, Panama.....	5.00
Paul Graff, ".....	5.00
W. Atkinson, ".....	1.00
W. Douglas, ".....	1.00
Peter Eager, ".....	1.00
W. Roskey, ".....	1.00
A. Dalton, ".....	.50
J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz....	3.00
Edw. Wenzel, New York.....	2.50
"Newark," Newark, N. J.....	1.00
James Smith, Newark, N. J....	.50
Geo. Martin, Chicago, Ill.....	1.00
E. Gerold, Jersey City, N. J....	.25
Total.....	32.75
Previously Acknowledged.....	4,893.69
Grand total.....	\$4,926.44

REINSTEIN AND KATZ IN NEW YORK STATE.

Albany, N. Y.—August 4 and 5.

Schenectady, N. Y.—August 6, 7, 8.

S. L. P. SECTIONS, TAKE NOTICE!

In accordance with Section I of Ar-
ticle XI. of the National Constitution, I
herby submit the following proposed
amendments, which have received the
required number of seconds:

Proposed by Section Cook County, Ill.
Language Federations.

Non-English speaking language fed-
erations nationally organized shall be
defined as Language Sub-divisions of
the Socialist Labor Party for propa-
ganda purposes in the respective lan-
guages and shall be affiliated with the
Socialist Labor Party in the following
manner.

Section I.

The Federation shall pay to the Na-
tional Executive Committee a per capita
tax of three cents per member per
month.

Section II.

The Federation shall have no other
due stamp than the regular S. L. P.
stamp.

Section III.

Each Federation to be represented on
the N. E. C. by one representative with
voice but no vote.

Section IV.

Section or branches of Federations
shall be represented on the General
Committee of the Sections and shall pay
a per capita tax of two cents per mem-
ber per month.

Section V.

The S. L. P. shall have full jurisdic-
tion over all properties of the Federa-
tions, as with all other sub-divisions of
the party, without responsibility for any
indebtedness incurred by the Federa-
tions.

Section VI.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the
national bodies of Language Federations
shall be subject to approval by the N. E.
C. of the party, and shall contain all
the fundamental provisions of the party
constitution.

**Section New York's Amendments to Ar-
ticle XII of the Party Constitution.**
—Amended Portions, LARGE
TYPE.

Non-English speaking Language Fed-
erations, nationally organized, shall be
CHARTERED BY THE NATIONAL
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND
BE affiliated with the S. L. P. in the
following manner:

Section 1. Strike out entire old Sec-
tion and substitute following: LAN-
GUAGE FEDERATIONS SHALL
PAY TO THE NATIONAL EXECU-
TIVE COMMITTEE A PER CAP-
ITA TAX OF FIVE CENTS PER
MEMBER PER MONTH. BUT THE
PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE VII,
SECTION FIVE, IN REGARD TO
THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE SETTING ASIDE
TWO CENTS OF THE MONIES
RECEIVED FOR EVERY DUE
STAMP SOLD, TO BE USED AS A
MILEAGE FUND, SHALL NOT AP-
PLY TO SUCH FEDERATIONS.

Section 2. Each Federation to be
represented on the N. E. C. by one mem-
ber.

Section 3. Each Federation shall be
represented in the National Convention
of the S. L. P. by one delegate for every
fifty members or MAJOR fraction
thereof.

Section 4. Sections or branches of
Federations shall be represented on the
General Committee of the S. L. P. Sec-
tions, provided they pay the regular
per capita tax, or by fraternal dele-
gates.

Section 5. Branches of Federations
shall be represented in the State Con-
vention, etc., etc., (STRIKE OUT).

Section 6. (TO BE NEW SECTION
FIVE). The S. L. P. shall have full
jurisdiction over all properties of the
Federations, as with all other sub-di-
visions of the Party, without respon-
sibility for any indebtedness incurred by
the Federations.

Section 7. Delegates, whether frater-
nal or otherwise, must be able to ex-
press themselves intelligibly in the En-
glish language. (STRIKE OUT).

Section 8. The basis of representa-
tion shall exclude those members of a
Federation who are members of a
Party Section. (STRIKE OUT).

Section 9. Upon questions submitted
to general vote of the Party, the mem-
bers, who belong both directly to a Sec-
tion of the Party and a branch of a
language Federation, shall vote at meet-
ings of the Section only. (STRIKE
OUT).

NEW SECTION SIX.
Section 6. MEMBERS BELONG-
ING TO A BRANCH OR SECTION
OF A FEDERATION, SHALL NOT,
AT THE SAME TIME, BE MEM-
BERS OF ANY OTHER PARTY
BRANCH OR SECTION.

Amendments to the above propositions
are in order until August 7, 1909.

Paul Augustine,

Acting National Secretary.

New York, July 7, 1909.

LOS ANGELES DANCE.

Section Los Angeles, S. L. P., will
run off a dance and entertainment in
its headquarters on SATURDAY even-
ing, Aug. 7. Readers of the People and
other party papers and sympathizers are
cordially invited to be present.

The Entertainment Committee.

SECTION MILWAUKEE'S PICNIC.

The Basket Picnic of Section Mil-
waukee of the S. L. P., will be held
at Castalia Park, SUNDAY, August
8. Games, dancing and music will be
provided. Come and have a good time
and bring your friends. Everybody
welcome.

Take the Wells-Wanwata car and
get off at Hawley road, then walk one
block west.

Section Milwaukee.

COLORADO MEN, ROLL UP YOUR SLEEVES!

To the Members and Sympathizers of
the S. L. P. and Readers of the
Daily and Weekly People in Colo-
rado,

Comrades:—You will have read in The
People about the two-state contests for
sub-getting and literature-selling now
going on. Colorado's competitor in these
contests will be the state of Virginia,
and the contest will commence on Au-
gust 1st and run to August 14th.

The People, Daily and Weekly, is to-
day recognized as the foremost advocate
and educator of revolutionary Socialism
and industrial Unionism. It is the duty
of us, who call ourselves Socialists, to
place our paper and the S. L. P. litera-
ture in the home of every workingman
in the state.

The contest was originated for the
purpose of stimulating the activity of
our members and friends, increase the
number of Daily and Weekly People
readers and circulate our literature. Let
us suggest how you can assist us in the
work.

First, look after your own subscrip-
tion and consider if it would not be ad-
vantageous for you to renew at this
time. If a reader of the Weekly, why
not try the Daily for a while? Then get
some subs. from your friends, acquaint-
ances, neighbors or fellow workers and
send the amount of their subscriptions
in with your own.

Next look over your book shelf and
see if you have all the books and pub-
lications of the Labor News Co. Have you
the eleven volumes of Eugene Sue's
masterpiece "The Mysteries of the Peo-
ple," so far published? Do you not know
of some person who would be pleased to
get them if his attention were called to
them? Is there not some book adver-
tised in The People you should like to
have? Are you well supplied with propa-
ganda pamphlets? It is a good time to
stock up now during the contest. Did
you as yet distribute a bunch of our
"N. E. C. Address" setting forth the
principles of the S. L. P., the price of
which is only 2½ cents a copy?

If you are so situated that you can,
it would be advisable to order a supply of
prepaid sub. cards, then you would have
them ready for use whenever a subscrip-
tion is secured.

If you can afford it, and know of any
body who would read The People, but
for some reason cannot be persuaded to
pay for a subscription, we would suggest
that you pay for it and have the paper
sent to him. Or if you do not feel like
doing this, you may send his name and
address to the undersigned, and we will
send him the paper on trial.

There are various ways to help, and
with your assistance we shall be able,
not only to beat Virginia, but to give
our press and literature a considerable
boost and thus further the S. L. P. propa-
ganda.

Don't let the thought that you may
not be able to do much, prevent you
from doing a little. If you wish, you
may send your order to the undersigned,
and to facilitate the work we will accept
postage stamps for amounts of one dol-
lar or less.

California beat New York in the con-
test, and Washington beat New Jersey,
let us keep up the record of the West
and see to it that Colorado beats Vir-
ginia.

All cash orders, either for subs, or for
literature, mailed in Colorado between
August 1st and 14th, will count in the
contest.

And don't let us forget the real object
of the contest, but continue the work for
our press after it is over. Get in com-
munication with the State Executive
Committee, through the undersigned, and
let us see what can be done to build up
the S. L. P. in your locality and through-
out the State.

Any reader of The People in Denver
who may be willing to help, can leave
his order at the Section meetings which
are held every first and third Thursday
of each month at Hall 401 Club Building.
Next meeting will be on THURSDAY,
August 5th.

Colo. State Exec. Com., S. L. P.,

Geo. Anderson, State Sec'y.

P. O. Box 73, Montclair, Colo.

CLEVELAND PEOPLE READERS, ATTENTION.

You have no doubt read the an-
nouncement in The People that the
sub-getting contest will be on between
the States of Ohio and Missouri from
August 8 to 21.

Section Cleveland requests each one
of you to be prepared to secure at
least one new reader for the Daily or
Weekly People during this contest.
Get as many more as you can, but
one you must get.

Send your subs direct to The People
office, or, if more convenient, to the
undersigned. It is hoped you will con-
sider it your duty to put forth just a
little effort and comply with this re-
quest, in order that our full share of
the work in this contest may be done.

By order of Section Cleveland S.L.P.
Fred Brown, Literary Agent.
1366 Ontario street.

CLEVELAND S. L. P. PICNIC FOR GERMAN PARTY ORGAN.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P., has ar-
ranged for a great picnic and summer-
night's festival for the benefit of the
German Party organ, the "Volksfreund
und Arbeiter Zeitung," for Sunday,
August 8, at Kummer's Garden, Deni-
son avenue, corner West 73rd street,
commencing at 8 o'clock in the morn-
ing.

The great advantage of this place is
that it is easily reached. Denison ave-
nue car brings you to the very gate.
No walking of miles on dusty roads, no
waiting for over-crowded suburban
cars; only half an hour's ride from
the Public Square. All lines transfer
to Denison avenue.

Good music, dancing, games, sports
and refreshments of all kinds. Prizes
for the children and grown-ups.

Tickets, which can be had from all
members and at office of "Volks-
freund," 1366 Ontario street, near St.
Clair avenue, cost ten cents, but are
redeemable for two refreshment tickets
on the grounds, so that admission is
really free.

We hope that all members, friends
and sympathizers will attend this pic-
nic. The best entertainment and an
all around good time are assured to
everybody.

The Committee.

ST. LOUIS PICNIC.

The Women's Auxiliary of the St.
Louis Hungarian Socialist Labor Fed-
eration has arranged a grand picnic
to be held on SUNDAY, August 15, at
Wolze's Grove. A bazaar, for which
hand-made articles have been donated,
will be held in connection with the
picnic. All sorts of games and con-
tests will be on the program for the
amusement of the picnickers, and dan-
cing will be a main feature. Refresh-
ments will be served.

Grounds will be open from nine
o'clock in the morning. Admission is
fifteen cents.

To reach the grove, take a South
Cherokee car, transfer to Lakewood
car.

Everybody, stir up your friends and
get after sympathizers to take in this
outing. Spend the day in the open,
and bring a crowd along; the more,
the merrier.

Committee.

REIMER'S MASSACHUSETTS TOUR.

Boston and Vicinity.
August 6—Green and Washington
street, Jamaica Plain.
August 7—Castle Square, Boston.
August 8, 3 p. m.—Boston Common.
August 16-17—Holyoke.
August 18-19—Springfield.
August 20-21—Pittsfield.

REIMER IN RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, Doyle Monument, August 9.
Providence, Headquarters, 81 Dyer
street, August 10th.
Providence, Randall Square, August 11th.
Pawtucket, Play Grounds, August 12th.
Oineville, Oineville Square, August 13.
Newport, August 14th.
Meetings begin promptly at 8 p. m.

OHIO STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Meeting of July 26th with P. C. Chris-
tiansen in the chair. Absent and ex-
cused, Ed. Hauser; without excuse, Fred
Brown. Minutes of previous meeting ap-
proved as read.

Communications:—From Section Cin-
cinnati per Thuman, stating that they
don't deem it advisable to have Kircher
go to Cincinnati just now; will inform
S. E. C. at a later date for Kircher to
come. From Chas. Stonith, member-at-
large, Albion, sending dues for one year.
From National Secretary, Paul Augus-
tine, blanks for Missouri-Ohio sub-get-
ting contest. Secretary was instructed
to send same with appropriate circular to
People readers and sympathizers in the
State.

Receipts, \$16.64; expenses, 20 cents.

Richard Koepfel, Rec. Secy.

REINSTEIN IN NEW YORK STATE.

Gloversville, N. Y.—August 9 and 10.
Utica, N. Y.—August 11, 12, 13, and
14.

Syracuse, N. Y.—August 16, 17 and
18.
Auburn, N. Y.—August 19 and 20.
Rochester, N. Y.—August 21, 22, 23
and 24.

"BORING FROM WITHIN."

(Continued from page 3.)

delegate seated in our central body when
Ajax came along and signed him up with
out of his sliding scales, and forced all
the journeymen to quit and turned the
store over to the contractors.

When they first started out in 1902
they stated that the help would be grad-
ually eliminated, but nobody can notice
it. We refer you to the Sacramento cir-
cular in regard to their back shop.

These officers and No. 2 should be
brought to book. They will try to post-
pone any action on this matter in their
convention, as they know that an in-
vestigation from impartial sources will
show them up. The only thing they seem
to care about is dues. No matter from
what source, dues must be had to pay
the officers, and a sweater's dues will
buy as much as a Union man's dues.
You will see by the June "Tailor" that
they have not offered any evidence
against our first circular except the one
concerning Craig Bros. signed Andrew J.
Gallagher.

We submit the following affidavit:
I, Fred Sibert having been duly sworn
and of my own free will depose the fol-
lowing: That after the visit of Mr. Gal-
lagher to Mr. Craig, Mr. James Craig
stated to me that the Committee from
the J. T. U. of A. stated to him that if
his men went out on strike, they would
put men in their places. That there was
a firm in San Francisco organized by
them, who worked their men team sys-
tem, and their cost only \$6.00 apiece,
and were made as good as those which
Mr. Craig paid \$10.00 for, that they had
a vest maker, one of the best, who was
anxious to get in a good store like
Craig's.—Subscribed and sworn before
me this 13th day of July, 1909, W. H.
Pyburn Notary Public in and for the
City and County of San Francisco, State
of California.

Signed, Fred Sibert.
Now does Local No. 2 offer any affi-
davits that the charges in our circular
are not correct? Do they or any of
their officers offer any denial about their
sweating? Does the General Secretary
deny in detail any of our statements? No!
The only statements he makes is that
you have "passed entirely upon ex
parte evidence," and "it is answered in
one sentence. They are not members of
the J. T. U. of A. and have refused to
co-operate with the rest of the tailors on
the North American Continent."

You see he cries hear the other side,
and then states it in the above quotation.
What kind of an argument is that to
put up to intelligent men. That you
have judged without hearing him!
Who was it that published all the lies
about the Independent of San Francisco
in the "Tailor," and tried to make the
rank and file of the J. T. U. of A. con-
demn them without a hearing, and when
we replied, told the facts of the case,
cried, "Hear me! Hear me!" It is all
answered in one sentence. They are not
members of the J. T. U. of A.

About the only time the General Sec-
retary publishes anything derogatory to
his own interest is when a circular is
sent out.

In St. Louis it was the same. In 1895,
they issued a circular letter throughout
the United States; that was the time
when it was voted by a large majority
of the J. T. U. of A. to change Head-
quarters. A majority of cities were no-
minated, when there appeared an article in
the "Tailor" that if any one city running
for Headquarters did not have a majority
of all votes cast it would remain in New
York. This upon his authority, after
the membership had voted to remove
the Headquarters. Now he cries, "Hear
me! Hear me!" You listen and hear,
that we are not in the J. T. U. of A.
That is his only argument.

We know that the "Tailor" is not a
very good medium to air views in, as it
is seldom read. As one tailor put it, "it
is used mostly by pants makers to soap
their bottoms on, or to wipe off a dirty
iron."

A trades journal, besides being a pub-
lication of statistics and finances would
be educational and not a journalistic
scavenger, so we readily overlook any
man not being informed on what it con-
tains.
We know that if the membership read
it they would have fired out their "es-
teemed" General Secretary long ago, but
now is as good a time as any.

We close with recalling to your mind
the letter from New York offering to get
out "Tailor" for one-half its present
cost.

Adopted by the Independent Union of
San Francisco, and the undersigned com-
mittee ordered to forward copies of same

ONE FAILURE

Oregon-Rhode Island Contest an Excep-
tion to the Rule.

There was "nothing doing" in the Ore-
gon-Rhode Island contest which closed
July 24th. This is the first real set back
since the contests started, and the con-
testants who are now in the field, and
those yet to come, should see to it that
there shall be but one contest that failed.

Despite the hot weather the general
activity was pretty good, but we do wish
that we knew of something to say that
would induce more of our friends to bestir
themselves. Never before was the oppor-
tunity for S. L. P. propaganda so good as
it is to-day. You, that for long have
been doing nothing, get out and hustle
and see if you do not find the workers
gladly receptive.

Those sending two or more subscrip-
tions were:

Charles Pierson, Marion, Ind.	28
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	14
A. E. Reimer, Boston, Mass.	11
Section Philadelphia, Pa.	7
A. Szep, So. Sharon, Pa.	2
R. Strach, San Antonio, Tex.	3
H. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.	6
W. E. McCue, St. Paul, Minn.	3
W. Suesabrich, Rockville, Conn.	2
O. Hoepfner, Metuchen, N. J.	5
N. Reimer, Chicago, Ill.	5
G. H. Fryhoff, Mystic, Ia.	4
J. H. Johansson, No. Tonawanda N. Y.	2
A. Ralph, San Francisco, Cal.	2
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	2

to all Tailors' Union affiliated with the
J. T. U. of A. on this 12th day of July
1909.

Joe Gleissner,
F. Sibert,
O. Livingston,
M. Wistos,
A. R. Cedarbloom,
Committee.

We, I. Zimmerman and W. F. Moes,
having been duly sworn without coercion
and of my own free will depose the fol-
lowing:

That on or about June 5th, 1909, we
were appointed on a committee from Al-
fred Lillienfeld & Co.'s shop meeting for
the purpose of visiting H. Miller a vest
maker, in order to get him to join A.
Lillienfeld shop meeting. We found him
working under the bill and when we
protested to him that he should not do
so, he replied that he received more for
making vests for Lillienfeld than he did
from another store which he worked for
(Steigler Bros.) who are organized by
Local No. 2, J. T. U. of A.

H. Miller was working with four (4)
help and is a member of Local No. 2,
J. T. U. of A. He is also an elected dele-
gate to the convention to be held in Buf-
falo in the month, August, 1909.

I, Zimmerman.

W. F. Moes.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this
13th day of July, 1909, W. H. Pyburn,
Notary Public in and for the City and
County of San Francisco, State of Cali-
fornia.